

## THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local thunderstorms this afternoon; clearing tonight; Wednesday, fair, cooler.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather  
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

# THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 56.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Name of School . . . . .  
Name of Pupil . . . . .  
Pupil's Address . . . . .

## CYCLONE LEAVES A TRAIL OF DEATH AND DISASTER

### TREMENDOUS DAMAGE DONE IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

Crops Ruined, Houses Destroyed, Cattle Killed and Farms Swept Away, Now Add to the Awful Story Told Yesterday by the Death and Injury of Scores of People.

### THE CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY SWEEPED CLEAN

Small Settlements Have Been Lifted Clean Out of Existence, and It Is Impossible to Estimate With Even Reasonable Accuracy the Total Amount of Damage Done—More Names Have Been Added to the List of Dead. Others May Die.

Desolation marks the valley of the Chatahoochee from West Point to the Apalachicola, and thence to the Gulf! Running up its affluent streams the wind and the rain have destroyed and drenched the country. The rains in the mountain country, swelling the creeks, have rushed on downward to the rivers, and leaving the Piedmont escarpment a flood, the country below only escaped from the fury of the wind to suffer the waste of the waters. The Flint, the Muckalee, the numberless streams which deflect gulfward in their flow, have all put the Chatahoochee on a boom. From the Alabama side of the watershed comes the same story. The Georgia and Alabama railroad practically stopped travel yesterday and last night. The Central branches running into southwest Georgia, were in the same condition. Albany is practically cut off from outward communication by the flood of the Muckalee at Americus, which holds back the train bearing the military to the chautauqua. Eufrasia, Ala., and Fort Gaines, Ga., are centers of floods which have spread out over the farming country. Live stock has been caught up by the waters and are floating downward, and human beings have been forced to scamper for high lands. The story of the day is but briefly indicated by reports received.

### WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED

Richard Manson, Wife and Six Children Swept Away and Lost in the Raging Waters.

Eufrasia, Ala., March 23.—This city is central in a section which was swept by a tornado yesterday, in which death and disaster has played a dreadful part. For several days there has been summer mildness all through southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama, the country tributary to the Chatahoochee river.

On Sunday the thermometer went up to 80 and the air was oppressive. Yesterday morning sudden skies and increasing wind pressure preceded a storm which came sweeping along with terrific force. Shutters and roofs gave way and for two hours there was terror and desolation.

When the tornado passed off it went to the northwest, coursing along the Chatahoochee valley. The reports, soon coming in, told of terrible devastation. The town of Blakely, in Georgia, was nearly lifted out of existence and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

From Henry county, Alabama, around Abbeville, there comes stories of death and wreck. A family of five persons is reported killed near Geneva. A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall, which almost resembles a cloudburst in its copiousness. On both sides of the Chatahoochee south of this the fields are overflooded, destroying all the winter's work of preparation, carrying away cabins and stock.

Late last night news came in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river in Henry county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central railroad from Columbus. Waters rushed in and before they could extricate themselves all were lost.

### STORM IN CONTROL.

Railroads Suspended in Many Places and Large Tracts Under Water.

Americus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution. The heavy rains of the past two days continued last night and the country hereabout is flooded. Lowlands about the city are inundated, and vast damage is done to the railroads.

Travel was suspended this morning and two special trains on the Central, conveying the military company and visitors from Macon and Columbus to the Albany chautauqua were held here on account of a washout below Americus.

Repairs are being made and the trains may start at noon. No trains on the Georgia and Alabama railroad since yesterday evening. The through line to Savannah is open today.

Muckalee creek is nearly half a mile wide

at Americus and coming up rapidly. Many houses in the lowlands are entirely surrounded by water and the people are taken off in boats. Hundreds of people are viewing the wide waste of waters this morning.

### SAD SCENES AT ARLINGTON

The Stricken Town Has Been Prostrated Since the Awful Cyclone of Yesterday.

Arlington, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

This, the second day after the disastrous cyclone which destroyed the beautiful academy of the town, killing eight children and wounding twelve others. The new residence of Dr. W. E. Saunders, which was not quite completed, is wrecked and W. D. Cowdrey's handsome two-story house has been badly damaged.

The entire town is in a perfect turmoil of excitement, people going from house to house visiting the sick and wounded and trying to console the heart-broken parents, and people coming from the neighboring towns to view the scenes, kindly offer their assistance to those who are in distress.

All the stores are closed, there being no one trying any business. At the cemetery eight little graves are being dug under many difficulties, the water filling them as fast as they are dug, which necessitated their being walked in with brick and cement.

In the streets one can see the drays carrying the little coffins to the homes of the grief-stricken parents. The burials will occur this afternoon.

The wounded are improving with the exception of Dudley Killbrow, who is not doing well and the physicians think his recovery is doubtful.

Professor J. L. Walker, who at first it was thought would not recover, is not injured so badly as was feared.

Our country is flooded with water. All railroad communication is stopped. Spring and Perry creek are both out of their banks. The railroad tracks are entirely covered with water and twelve washouts are between this point and Williamsburg, only seven miles distant.

### WORKING ON THE LEVES.

Every Effort Being Made To Fix the Broken Ones at Australia, Miss.

Memphis, March 23.—A special from Cairo, Ill., says there has been a break in the levee at Cottonwood Point, another at the head of obute 15 and still another at Caruthersville. Pilots say Tiptonville and Darnall Point are the only landings boats can make between Cairo and Memphis.

Australia, Miss., levee is also reported in a critical condition, the water pouring through a large hole in the bottom. Chief Engineer Starling was telegraphed to come there and bring 20,000 sacks, and he left Greenville by special train, gathering a force of over 200 for work on the levee en route.

Advice just in from Friar's Point, Miss., state that the levee at Australia broke yesterday. The extent of the break is not given.

## WILD LEAP FOR LIFE

Negro Woman Convict Made Desperate Efforts for Her Freedom.

### THE BLOODHOUNDS GAVE CHASE

When She Reached Peachtree Bridge She Sprang Into the Seething Waters.

### SWAM DOWN STREAM FOR A MILE

While the Guards Threatened To Shoot She Swam Ashore, and After Running a Mile Through the Woods Took Refuge in a Barn Where She Was Brought To Bay by the Dogs.

Rather than be re-captured Mattie Ellis, a negro convict who had escaped from the county poorhouse, yesterday afternoon leaped from the iron bridge that spans Peachtree creek, and dived into the seething waters which were rushing beneath. The convict went to the bottom like lead. The creek was swollen from the recent rains and the flood was at its height.

When the woman struck the water there was a loud splash which drowned the cry of despair and terror.

The pack of bloodhounds reached the bridge. The trail was lost. The guards, mounted upon fast horses, came at a quick gallop. Their shotguns were loaded with buckshot and they expected to find the woman at bay.

Presently they saw an object in the muddy waters. Then appeared the head and then the black arms of the woman, splashing and struggling in the swollen creek.

The body was rolling and pitching in the sweeping tide. The waters rolled her over and over, and at times she was almost dashed out of the foam. It was a struggle for life with the convict.

Peachtree creek is entirely out of its bank, and the rains have made a mountain torrent out of the peaceful stream that winds its silvery length to the Chatahoochee. The most expert swimmer could barely live in the flood of waters and the guards stood looking at the woman, expecting every moment to see her sink to the muddy bottom.

In a moment the woman steadied herself for a mighty effort. She raised her head high above the waters, and turning upon her side, began to strike out with her hands. Gradually she moved out upon the surface of the waters, fighting bravely in the unequal contest.

GUARDS AND DOGS FOLLOW. When the woman leaped from the dizzy height day was just breaking in the east. All through the night and rain the guards and dogs had followed the trail of the fleeing woman.

She escaped from the convict camp at the poor farm just before sundown and the dogs were called and put on the trail. The pack of hounds owned by Captain Milan were added to the county's pack.

Over the hills and through the valleys the chase went on all night. At times the dogs were hot on the trail and the woman was sighted several times, but she would turn back upon her tracks as the hare when he is hunted, and would evade the pursuing pack.

When the woman was almost captured on the bridge she leaped wildly into the water. The guards followed their posse and one crowd followed down one side of the stream and another party went the other way, keeping in sight of the struggling convict.

At a sudden turn in the creek, where the banks are high the woman was lost to sight. She turned and struggled into an alcove which had been washed in the banks. The guards could not see her, but they saw the wide excavation and called to her to surrender.

On all sides the water was a protection to the woman and the guards were afraid to enter the swollen stream.

"If you don't come out and surrender," cried one of the posse, "we will shoot."

"Shoot!" said the woman.

The rain was pouring down in torrents. The woman was spurring down in torrents.

THE WOMAN MAKES HER ESCAPE. While the posse was deliberating the convict paddled from out the alcove and slipped from the banks and made a bold dash for liberty again.

She had been gone probably several minutes before the guards knew of her escape.

The dogs were again upon the trail and the woman fled for more than a mile through the woods, taking refuge in a vacant barn, where the dogs brought her to bay.

When the woman was arrested she was soaking wet and completely exhausted. She was carried back to the poor farm by the posse, reaching the convict quarters about 9 o'clock this morning.

Mattie Ellis was convicted of larceny and sent up for ten months. She had worked two months of her time when she determined to escape. She will now be shackled and carefully watched by the guards.



HER LEAP FROM THE BRIDGE.

## POLICE TOE MARK TODAY

Officers Inspected by the Commissioners and There Is Fun and Humor in the Proceedings.

### RED LETTER DAY FOR BARBERS

All the Men Waited Up with Fresh Clean Shaves and No Dust on Their Shining Shaves.

### QUEER QUESTIONS ASKED THE MEN

Commissioners Get a Good Deal of Fun Out of the Inspection, but It Was a Serious Thing for Many of the Men—Much Depends on the Inspection.

A lively old time there was at the police headquarters of Atlanta this morning. The entire police department underwent an inspection, and while the commissioners of police were very rigid in their inspection, they did not neglect to inject some rich, rare and racy humor into the proceedings.

Every officer and patrolman was shaved as close as if he was a sixty-day note handled by a curbstone broker. It was a red letter day in the city for the barbers.

Commissioners English, Kendrick, Patterson, Brotherton, Johnson and Brannan formed a semi-circle around one side of the table, while the men stood opposite, answering questions, reading out of the book on rules and giving specimens of their handwriting.

Chief Connolly and Captains Manly, Jennings and Joiner were first inspected and subjected to several questions as to the police regulations. They all acquitted themselves with honor to their country and the police department.

Next the sergeants—Mess, Ball, White, Abbott, Thompson and Brenning—were marshaled in.

Commissioner Johnson asked the following question of Sergeant Thompson: "What is the relation between the people and the police?" The answer was that a policeman was a conservator of the peace and was to protect the life and property of the citizens. The commissioner forgot himself and cried out: "Right; go ahead."

Chairman English gave the men a little lecture after they had read, wrote and answered questions. He said: "If any sergeant has a patrolman under him who is not doing his duty or could not do it, such patrolman should be promptly reported."

DETECTIVES ON THE RACK. The next squad was composed of Chief of Detectives Slaughter and his detectives, Harris, Conn, Hewitt, Mason, Looney, Walton, Wooten and Steint. Detective Barrett was off on a call.

Commissioner English fired the first humorous shot at Captain Slaughter when he said very gravely: "Captain, we hear that you do not wish to be re-elected."

Captain Slaughter replied very quickly and fervently: "That's a mistake, sir; I wish to hold my job if I can."

"Well, we hear that you are going to Memphis to start a private detective agency," pursued Commissioner English.

"When I want to start for a living," replied the captain, "I will go into the private detective business."

Commissioner Johnson asked Detective Walton the very important question: "When should a policeman use a pistol?" The detective replied: "Only when it is necessary to protect his own life or the life of a citizen."

The detectives were then asked about the location of the fire boxes and certain back alleys and short streets. They did not know anything about the fire boxes and stated that they all carried fire alarm cards. They were instructed to carry a copy of the book on rules, which would give them all such information.

Detective Cason was asked what he thought to be his duty about reporting members of the police force who violated the rules of the city ordinances. He replied that it was his duty to report them.

plied that it was his duty to report them just as if they were ordinary citizens. Commissioner Johnson wanted the detectives to tell him what they considered a secret service. He asked among other questions if they thought it to be their duty to tell the newspapers all they knew. The detectives answered in the negative, and Commissioner English remarked that he would like to know how the newspapers got onto all the news like they did. "These reporters are mighty smart fellows," replied Captain Slaughter, "and they can ferret out cases as well as the detectives."

### SOME RICH HUMOR.

But the fun came when the three station house keepers, Brazleton, Turner and Bonnell, waited up to the music. Brazleton is very stout, built on the order of Commissioners Brotherton and English. The first question hurled at him was: "Can you ride a bicycle?" And he had to own that he couldn't. "Brazleton," asked Commissioner English, "are you padded?" "There is nothing false about me, captain," was the reply.

"Do you all know the reporters?" asked Commissioner Patterson.

"Yes," in chorus.

"Do they give you any trouble?"

"Not a bit," again in chorus.

The station house keepers were asked to give specimens of their handwriting. Hereafter there are to be but two of them, and one is sure to lose his job. Here is what they wrote:

"Where was Moses when the light went out?"—Turner.

"Will I be there when the roll is called?"—Brazleton.

"Why do I shake in the hand?"—Bonnell.

The patrolmen were brought in, in squads of twenty men, and examined in reading, writing and police rules. There were 106 of them and they were an exceptionally fine looking body of men.

### OVERLAND FLYER COLLIDES

THE CONDUCTOR WILL PROBABLY DIE IN CONSEQUENCE.

One Other Person Was Injured and a Dozen of the Cars and a Fine Locomotive Were Wrecked.

Ogden, Utah, March 23.—At 2:30 o'clock Monday morning the Union Pacific overland flyer, which left Ogden at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, collided with a freight train at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific roads at Green River, and Conductor Wedell, of the Short Line freight, the rear brakeman, name unknown, and a passenger from Butte, Mont., were seriously injured.

Conductor Wedell will probably die. A dozen cars and an engine were smashed in the wreck.

### WILLIAM WILL BE THERE.

German Emperor Accepts an Invitation to the Proposed Exhibition at Brussels.

London, March 23.—The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Berlin saying that Emperor William has accepted an invitation to attend the projected exhibition to be held in Brussels.

It is said that Emperor William hopes to meet President Faure, of France, there, who has also been invited to attend.

### HOMER'S DOWNFALL.

The Cashier of a Printers Material Establishment Is Said To Be Short.

Philadelphia, March 23.—M. J. Homer, of New York, was arrested here last night on the charge of grand larceny. Until March 6th Homer was manager and cashier of the printers' materials establishment of Damon, Peet & Co.

After his departure his books were examined and a shortage was discovered, which, it is said, will amount to \$15,000. Homer's downfall is said to have been due to betting on the ponies.

### AFTER FORTUNE TELLERS.

Jumbo Hunter has had several fortune tellers reported to him whom he will force to take out licenses before they can practice their arts of forecasting the future. Mr. Hunter says he will compel these seers to pay out of their ample profits the amount of their licenses.

## First Edition

3:00 P. M.

## SAMUEL SPENCER AGAINST ALABAMA STREET BRIDGE

He Says Its Construction Would Be a Serious Obstruction to the Proposed New Union Passenger Station. The Central May Fight the Plan.

### MAY OFFER TO GIVE \$25,000 FOR THE VIADUCT

One Will Be Made to the Bridge Committee by the Railroads. Mr. Spencer Explains the Benefit Its Construction Would Bring—The Time Allowed by the Finance Committee to the Railroads To Make Definite Answer About Depot.

The question of a viaduct at Mitchell street instead of a bridge at Alabama street is agitating the minds of the bridge committee and the officials of the railroads which cross the streets in question.

The matter was brought up for discussion at a special called meeting of the bridge committee this morning, and this afternoon Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, will present to the committee a proposition from himself and Mr. H. M. Comer, of the Central, regarding the construction of the proposed viaduct.

At the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, Chairman Camp, of the bridge committee, called the members of his committee together this morning at 9 o'clock in the committee room at the city hall. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing what Mr. Spencer had to say regarding the viaduct and incidentally regarding the new union passenger station for which Atlanta has waited so long.

All the members of the committee were present and a number of prominent citizens who are interested in the proposition. After the committee had been called to order Chairman Camp explained the object of the meeting and Mr. Spencer was invited to address the committee.

### MR. SPENCER'S ADDRESS.

He did so, saying:

"This question came up yesterday during a conversation with your chairman and it was decided to call a meeting to see if anything I had to say would interest you and the west-enders and to meet the contingency regarding a bridge at Alabama street.

"As I was in town yesterday I took occasion to talk to your chairman and expressed some views which might be of importance, as there are a number of salient points to be considered in connection with the question. Without undertaking to say what is best for the city in connecting the east and west side there are certain features which are of great importance.

"If you construct the Alabama street bridge you create a grade that cannot be overcome, for if you cross what is known as the old Munroe tracks you are sure to create another grade crossing and I think that this is just what you want to get rid of, and at the same time you are building a long and expensive extension when, near by there is a much better one. There is also nearby a possible depot site and we are only awaiting the co-operation or other roads to go ahead with the depot project.

"At this particular point (meaning Alabama street bridge) you create an obstruction, not so much to the Southern as to the Central railroad, which Mr. Comer, who was here yesterday, authorized me to say for him, would be a serious objection because it would ruin the space where he expects to locate a round house and coach yards.

### ADVANTAGE OF A VIADUCT.

"Take the Mitchell street crossing and you have a very objectionable one, where there are seven or eight tracks; it is a crossing over which all the Southern railway trains from the north and west cross once and all the Central and Atlanta and West Point trains cross twice, and by building a viaduct at Mitchell street you would get rid of this, the worst grade crossing in the city, except those in the center of the city.

"I also offer the suggestion that if you build the viaduct, you would save money over the Alabama street bridge, which could be used in placing the streets in the

western portion of the city in a much better condition than they are at the present time. In doing this you eliminate a bad grade crossing, place the streets in good condition and have money left in the treasury.

"So far as the Central is concerned you turn it entirely around by the Alabama street project; it would co-operate with the Mitchell street proposition, but would possibly oppose the Alabama street bridge so far as it legally could. By building the Alabama street bridge you cut off a portion of the Central's property and obstruct to a certain extent the erection of a new depot which has been planned.

"The finance committee in a communication to the railroads has given them sixty days to answer as to what they intend to do regarding the construction of a depot. If this was purely a question with the Southern railway it would not be difficult to give an answer.

"The first thing to consider is: Can the railroads themselves come to an agreement in that time to construct a union depot, and I take it that this is what Atlanta wants.

### HE CANNOT ANSWER.

"I don't think that this answer can be given in the short time that remains. If forced to an answer it may be for a non-union depot, while by waiting a while longer it may be for a union depot. There are also legal questions to be considered and I do not see the slightest hope of the railroads being able to give an answer in the time specified.

"The meeting which was to have been held yesterday and which might have decided the question to a certain extent had to be unfortunately postponed, and as only thirty days is now left to answer the question, I hardly think that there is time enough, and if forced to answer at this time it may be an unfavorable one, while if by waiting it may be favorable.

"If the city will take up the Mitchell street view the railroads will aid it, with the condition, however, that it be left so as to make approaches to the site of the new union station, for we would rather aid the one than contest the other."

Mr. Spencer's remarks were listened to attentively and after he had finished Chairman Camp announced that the committee would be glad to hear from any others present on the subject.

### HOKE SMITH'S VIEWS.

Hon. Hoke Smith was recognized and said:

"The immediate question to be ascertained is how much time the railroads will want to consider the question and make an answer. I do not believe that there is any hope for a union station at Mitchell street, for I do not believe that the state will agree to it, and would be very unwise if it did.

"The next thing is, will you abandon the Alabama street plan for the Mitchell street viaduct before you have any assurance that the new depot will be built?"

On motion of Mr. J. G. Woodward, of the committee, it was decided to take no action on the matter at the present time, and that a postponement be taken until the Central and the Southern could make a proposition as to what they would do.

The remarks of Mr. Smith brought Mr. Spencer to the front again and he said:

### A PROPOSITION TODAY.

"Mr. Smith has expressed quite freely his view that there will be no union sta-

Continued on Eighth Page.



# THE MINORITY'S REPORT ON THE DINGLEY BILL

Bailey, of Texas, Prepares and Reads It, Announcing the Democratic Position and Protesting Against the Republican Programme in Vigorous and Unequivocal Terms.

## OUTLINING DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POSITION

Antagonism to Protection for Protection's Sake—A Ringing Reproof from the Democratic Minority of the Ways and Means Committee—The Minority Did Not Have Time to Prepare a Substitute Bill and Can Only Fight Original.

Washington, March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Here is the answer of the democratic minority in congress to the Dingley tariff bill yesterday reported favorably to the house of representatives by the republican majority.

It was reported by Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, the democratic leader of the house, as a minority, but not a substitute report from the ways and means committee and reads as follows:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of the country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people.

"We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the maintenance of the government every citizen of this republic is entitled to the full possession and enjoyment of all he can honestly earn; and we deny the right of congress to make or enforce any regulation which requires one man to give any part of his honest earnings toward encouraging the enterprise or increasing the fortune of another.

LESSON OF 1890.

"No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the government first collected the money and afterward distributed it among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1890 ventured to this extent in dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the advocates of protection have been forced to abandon it, and they have not dared to incorporate any provision for a direct bounty in the present bill.

"We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle between a law which requires the government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries and a law which enables these industries to collect the money directly from the people. If the government has the right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries and industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay exorbitant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of attaining that end and at least has the advantage of directness and simplicity.

IS TAXATION A BLESSING?

"The majority of the committee seems to think that taxation can be made a blessing and that the support of the government, instead of being a burden upon taxpayers can be made to enrich them. If this opinion is well founded then all the struggles for freedom which have revolved around the question of taxation have proceeded upon a false theory; and the American colonists when they determined that they would not submit to taxation without representation indulged a mistaken zeal for liberty. The patriotic resolve of our forefathers not to use goods upon which Great Britain had laid an import duty was wrong if the argument for protection is right, because, according to that argument, the British importers were really paying the tax over which the American colonists went to war.

"There cannot be found in the wide range of economic literature an authority with a false theory; and the general consensus of opinion is that taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden; and when we remember that a protective tariff not only collects more for the government than is needed for its economical administration, but that it also enables favored classes to collect more than the government itself, the injustice becomes so clear and so enormous that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it can escape their swift and decisive condemnation.

ENCOURAGES EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Under the heading, 'The Bill Encourages Extravagance,' Mr. Bailey says: 'It follows as a matter of course that a bill based upon a vicious principle must be injurious in its effects, and perhaps no effect could be more pernicious than the extravagance which the bill encourages. The tabulated statement embraced in the report of the committee shows that the bill is expected to raise \$11,000,000 more revenue than was collected in customs duties during the last fiscal year; and yet, as shown by the same report, the difference between the government receipts and disbursements during that year was only \$25,000,000. It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depression that existed in all circles, but even supposing that importations hereafter can be kept at a level with the importations of 1896, the bill will

collect from the people more than \$90,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

"It may be, however, that the majority should not be arraigned for their open encouragement of extravagance; because it cannot be surprising that gentlemen who think that taxes are not a burden should feel that money derived from taxation ought to be lavishly spent. Nothing could better illustrate the vice of the protective system than the fact that there flows from it as a direct consequence the habit of treating the expenditure of public money as a benefit rather than as a burden to the people.

"It would be cause enough for complaint if the burden were the only result of extravagance, but in a free government extravagance breeds tendencies of the most pernicious character. It not only teaches the people to look to the government for the promotion of all kinds of enterprises, whether for pleasure or for profit, but it makes them impatient against public servants who believe in economy and who believe that public moneys are a trust to be jealously guarded.

DANGER OF A SURPLUS.

"President Jackson hardly overrated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as the extravagance which is always resorted to in order to prevent its accumulation. It cannot be forgotten that many of those who advocate a high tariff and defend the extravagance which it engenders did not hesitate to denounce the administration of President Buchanan because in its last year appropriations exceeded the sum of \$90,000,000. Our population at that time was nearly half what it is today, and if the government were properly and frugally administered our expenditures, including liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war, ought not to, and would not, exceed the sum of \$30,000,000.

"The friends of the protective system know that to keep the taxes high they must find some way of spending the money which has been collected. It is therefore the inevitable consequence of collecting more than is proper that improper ways should be devised for spending it. The extravagance which necessitates the billion dollar appropriations which have become such a scandal upon congress, had its origin in the unjust system of levying taxes for the purpose of enabling private interests to prey upon the public through the favoritism of the law.

BILL FOSTERS TRUSTS.

"The bill fosters trusts," is another head line, which is explained as follows: "If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it encourages, it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It is not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds unlawful combinations of capital. Indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition should be restricted. True enough, it assumes the patriotic pretense that foreign competition ought not to be permitted against our home industries, but they little understand the selfishness of that human nature which relies upon the favoritism of the law to increase its fortune, who suppose that those men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of congress, will fail to secure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"It is an old adage, and it is as true as it is old, that 'competition is the life of trade,' and whatever tends to restrict competition must tend to restrict trade. The majority of the committee seem to think it an easy matter for us to build a tariff wall about our borders and thus prevent the foreigners from trading with us, but they forget that the same wall which shuts out the foreigners from trading with us must at the same time prevent us from trading with the foreigners.

"We believe in the principles of competition, and we believe that the people of the United States can successfully compete against all other peoples of the world, and we denounce as a crime against the best interests of our people any law which leaves the consumers of this land subject to the exactions of reckless and corrupt combinations formed to destroy competition and control prices."

EFFECT ON LABOR.

Treating of the effect of the bill on labor the report says: "The report of the committee on ways and means is singularly silent upon the old pretext that these high taxes are imposed for the benefit of American labor, and the silence may be taken as conceding the democratic contention that the intelligence and skill of the American factory operative is all the protection he needs or desires. The labor argument of the protectionist can be reduced to an absurdity which makes it seem amazing that it should ever have been seriously advanced. To say in one breath that the welfare of labor depends upon its wages and that its wages in turn depend upon its skill and intelligence and in the next breath to say that the very intelligent and highly skilled laborers of this country cannot successfully compete with the ignorant and unskilled laborers of the old world, is equivalent to saying that skill and intelligence are not of great advantage to the laborers who possess them.

# MAY BE LEE'S SUCCESSOR

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, Can Be Consul General to Cuba if He Wants To Be.

## ONE MAN DECLINED THE JOB

McKinley Wants a Lawyer and a Statesman "Without a Jingo Hair in His Head."

## BUT TREATY RIGHTS MUST STAND

### SUBSTITUTE NOT OFFERED.

The report concludes: "We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill because we have not been allowed a convenient time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 18th of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means, which met the next morning and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house.

"The majority of the committee had spent the three months of the last session of the last congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

## ENGLAND'S INSINGULARITY.

DILLON SAYS PROPOSED WORK AT SANTA LUCIA IS EVIDENCE OF IT.

Upon the Top of the New Arbitration Treaty Comes Proposition to Spend Money for Defense Near United States.

London, March 22.—During the debate last night on the military works bill in the house of commons, Mr. John Dillon, leader of the anti-Farrellites, protested against the proposed expenditure of £250,000 upon military works upon the island of Santa Lucia, which, he said, was the half door of the United States, with which nation there was no likelihood of war.

At any rate, Mr. Dillon said, the fact that Great Britain proposed spending such a sum of money on military preparations in Santa Lucia showed the lack of sincerity on the part of the government respecting the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Sir Charles Dilke, one of the radical leaders, defended the proposal of the government. The work, he said, had really been delayed too long; it had no conceivable connection with the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The bill including the vote for the works in Santa Lucia then passed the committee stage.

## TO STOP WHITECAPS.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO BREAK UP THEIR OUTRAGES.

Governor Taylor Offers Rewards and Bails Are Being Passed To Severely Punish These Offenders.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—The state authorities have taken steps to put an end to whitecap outrages, notably in Sevier county. Governor Taylor recently offered the reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of William Whaley and his wife, who were shot down at their home near Sevierville last December.

Leading citizens of the county also offered a reward of \$750 for the arrest and conviction of the culprits. Yesterday the house of representatives passed a bill declaring the conduct of whitecaps a felony and fixing the punishment for the violation of the law at imprisonment for not less than three or more than twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

## BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED.

But Oldfield Is Permitted To Leave the Jail Without Furnishing Bonds.

Sioux City, Ia., March 22.—C. B. Oldfield, president of the Commercial Savings bank of Leeds, this county, was yesterday indicted on a charge of accepting deposits after the bank was insolvent.

He was not actively concerned in its management and says the indictment was returned through spite. He was in town from Omaha, where he now lives, and secured his release without bond.

## BAD FIRE IN HURON.

The Alliance and Many Other Buildings Destroyed—Valuable Instruments Lost.

Huron, S. D., March 22.—Fire Monday morning destroyed \$90,000 worth of property, including the alliance building, valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$10,000.

The United States weather bureau lost all its records and instruments, but most of the records of the government land office were saved.

## ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

The Ministerialists Now Have Large Majority in the House of Deputies.

Rome, March 22.—At a late hour last night additional returns about the election of 22 ministerialists, 15 members of the constitutional opposition, 7 radicals and 13 socialists.

## WHITE INFANT FOUND.

Columbus, Ga., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution. An unknown white infant was today found on the steps of a house east of the city. It will be properly cared for.

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The News from Cuba Shows That Weyler Is Steadily Depopulating the Island of Women, Children, Old Men and Invalids While the Insurgents Are Now and Then Winning Skirmish Fights—A Sample Incident Which Shows Weyler's Methods.

New York, March 22.—A Washington special to The World says:

The president will send a new consul general to Havana as soon as he can. He has tendered the office to a distinguished citizen who, after consideration, has declined the offer, saying that the climate would not agree with him. By his request his name is withheld.

President McKinley had selected a man who would command the confidence of the business and commercial interests. He does not mean to send to Havana as consul general or to Madrid as minister any one who, to use the expression of one very near to the president, "has a jingo hair in his head."

In making his Havana selection the president was moved by a desire to appoint a man with a judicial mind and willing to be guided by the treaty of 1796 with Spain, by the consular regulations, and by the precedents and practices of international law. Other names are now under consideration.

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, stands by long odds the best chance of getting the job if he will take it.

Weyler Will "Resume." London, March 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that Captain General Weyler has informed his government that he is leaving Havana to resume his operations against the rebels in the central and eastern parts of Cuba.

## SPANIARDS ATTEMPT MURDER

Try to Assassinate a British Subject and England Is Now Vainly Seeking Redress.

London, March 22.—The Times publishes a lengthy story from its Havana correspondent, the details of which, he says, were obtained with great difficulty, of endeavors to murder Henry Dabrigreen, a Canadian, manager of the Parque Alto plantation, by two uniformed Spanish soldiers.

The attempts were made on October 31st last, in the presence of Dabrigreen's wife. The motive for the crime is presumed to have been the fact that Dabrigreen had struck a Spanish officer and had then publicly insulted the queen regent.

The correspondent adds that the British vice consul at Cienfuegos has vainly sought redress of the Spanish officials.

## DE RIVERA LACKS NERVE.

Not Much Confidence Felt in the Man Selected To Put Down the Philippine Islands Insurrection.

London, March 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that General Primo de Rivera, captain general of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed General Polavieja, captain general of the Philippine islands, who is to be invalided home.

General Polavieja is disgusted with the lack of support furnished him by the government in his attempts to crush the rebellion in the islands. The nomination of General De Rivera as his successor has created a bad impression, as he is regarded as wanting in courage.

## ROLOFF TRIAL BEGUN.

Captain Hudson Has Turned States Evidence and Will Aid the Spanish Prosecution.

Baltimore, March 22.—The trial of General Carlos Rolofo, secretary of the Cuban Junta, in the United States, and Dr. Joseph Louis for alleged filibustering began in the United States district court this morning. Albert S. J. Owens and General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, and H. F. Reubens and Leon T. Benoit, of New York, represent the defendants. District Attorney Marbury will be assisted by William G. Johnson, of Washington, American attorney for the Spanish legation, who was especially assigned by ex-Attorney General Harmon to prosecute the Cuban patriots.

There are two indictments against the accused, one for conspiracy for the purpose of sending a military expedition against a friendly power, and the other charging the fitting out and sending of such an expedition. The expedition referred to was sent on the steamer Woodall, which left this port July 1, 1896. It is charged that the expedition was planned here and that the vessel took on arms and men in Florida and landed them in Cuba.

Captain Hudson, who was in command of the vessel, claimed that he was abandoned by the Cuban Junta and for that reason decided to give evidence in the case.

## AN INSURRECTION INCIDENT

Weyler's Warfare Is Rapidly Depopulating Cuba of Women, Children and Old Men.

New York, March 22.—A special dispatch to The Times from Tampa, Fla., says: The passengers on the Olivette last night



BARTOLOME MASSO, Who Becomes President of the Cuban Republic Through the Death of Salvador Cisneros—He Was Formerly Vice President.

told a story of the horrible murder committed in Pinar del Rio province last week, near Artemisa, of the family of Captain Luis Peres, a Cuban leader, by the Spanish guerrillas. His wife, three sisters and five children were killed in cold blood. They were living some distance from the town when this band approached. The women hid and refused to open the doors when the guerrillas demanded entrance.

They forced the doors with their muskets and soon found the poor women. Mrs. Peres was found in one room hidden with the children behind a bed. The guerrillas raised their machetes to kill them. The mother threw up her arms pleading for mercy. They told her that she must die. She then pleaded for the lives of her children, but for answer she received a saber gash that split her head open, scattering her brains and blood upon the helpless infant she held in her arms.

Four other children were slaughtered. The guerrillas then pillaged the premises. They found the two sisters and endeavored to extort confessions of rebel plots from them. When they found that nothing could be learned the women were subjected to the grossest indignities and afterwards murdered.

Not yet satisfied, the band went through the house again, plundered it thoroughly, taking everything they could use. Juan Peres, an aged relative of the family, had crept up into the loft of the old-fashioned country house, where he was a silent witness to all that took place. As soon as the murderers had gone he fled to the camp of the insurgents and told them the story.

## A. M. PALMER SUED.

WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL MANAGER SERVED WITH PAPERS.

Dinner at Delmonico's Was Interrupted by the Process—The Manager of His Old Theater the Plaintiff.

New York, March 22.—Mr. Theodore Moss, proprietor and manager of Wallace's theater, has begun suit in the supreme court against Mr. A. M. Palmer, the former manager of that house, to recover about \$30,000 for part of which sum he holds Mr. Palmer's promissory notes, while for the balance he has checks which the banks in which they were drawn returned unpaid.

The papers in the case were served on Mr. Palmer while he was at dinner at Delmonico's Saturday night.

"Part of this money," said Mr. Moss yesterday, "is due for the rent of Wallace's theater, which Palmer failed to pay me last summer, and the rest is money loaned him. My lawyer tells me the case will come to trial in a month or two."

"I have also another suit to bring against Mr. Palmer," he added. "Under his contract with me, he was to pay me a certain rental for the theater and also a percentage of the profits of all companies sent out on the road from this theater. I have not been paid all my rent and I have never yet got any part of the profits. I know that some of the companies sent out from here by Palmer made immense profits. For instance, E. S. Willard made something like \$70,000 on the road under Mr. Palmer's management."

"Now, I intend to sue Mr. Palmer for an accounting of his management of my theater. Later on I may take some more stringent steps against him. I don't know yet."

## HOT CORN SITUATION.

It Is Now More Grave Than Those Interested in It Are Willing To Admit.

Galveston, March 22.—It is authoritatively ascertained that the British steamship Bens, which received 100,000 bushels of corn from the Galveston Wharf Company's elevator, which was pronounced in a shipwreck condition by an expert inspector, has been compelled to discharge the same back into the elevator, as it began to heat in her hold.

The hot corn situation here is more grave than those interested are willing to admit and every effort is being made to conceal the facts. All, however, admit that it is not due to climatic influences, but to the condition of the corn when received.

## VALLEDA DISABLED.

Reported by the Friesland That Her Crank Shaft Is Broken, But All on Board Are Well.

London, March 22.—The Belgian steamer Friesland, Captain Nichols, at Antwerp, from New York reports that on March 17th in latitude 49 north, longitude 9 west, she spoke the British steamer Valleda, Captain Hocken, from New Orleans, February 24, for Manchester, with her crank shaft broken.

The Valleda wanted to be towed, and it being impossible for the Friesland to tow her, she had to be reported as all well.

# THE FLOOD SUFFERERS

Memphis Relief Committee Issues a Statement of the Condition of the Flooded Country.

## WATER ABOUT STATIONARY NOW

Breaks Have Occurred in the Levees at Cottonwood Point and Other Places.

## A BIG CYCLONE VISITS INDIANA

No Lives Were Reported Lost, but a Great Amount of Damage Has Been Done and Some Narrow Escapes Are Made.

St. Louis, March 22.—There was occasional riffs yesterday in the black cloud of despondency that has rested over the flooded valleys of the southern rivers. Several points report the water at a standstill and in two cases slight falls.

At Memphis the government gauge showed thirty-seven feet, a fall of an inch in twenty-four hours. At Nashville the river receded two feet and all danger there is past.

At Cairo, Ill., and Caruthersville, Mo., the water is about stationary.

The city of Memphis relief committee issued the following yesterday: "The sufferers by floods in eastern Arkansas, lower Missouri and the islands in the Mississippi river are coming to this city in large numbers. Many of them are actually in need of aid. Some are able to take care of themselves. The exact needs cannot as yet be determined.

"Memphis so far has through its liberality sufficiently rendered the necessary aid and has funds to continue the good work for a while.

"We are receiving contributions from many generous people from other points, for which we express our deepest thanks.

"The uncertainty as to the length of time the present condition of affairs will exist makes the committee hesitate as to what course it should pursue in seeking aid. We recognize the fact that a call from us for aid will receive prompt and generous donations. But we cannot afford to ask for more than is needed.

"If we find our ability to provide for the distressed is not equal to the emergency we will so notify the public.

"F. B. HUNTER, Chairman. "RICHARD R. ABERNATHY, Secretary."

The rescue fleet of five steamers is supplemented by skiffs, flatboats, dugouts and any sort of craft that will float.

## CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

Many Narrow Escapes Reported, but No Deaths Have Resulted—Buildings Are Blown To Pieces.

Cynthiana, Ind., March 22.—A cyclone visited this town at 3 o'clock Monday morning, doing great damage. The opera house was demolished. On the opposite side of the street it caught a frame dwelling, scattering it in every direction. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Nisby and Mrs. Tomlin, escaped by rushing from the house just as it fell. A brick building used as a saleroom in the same block also went down. Several barns were torn down and others unroofed. The Baptist church was moved several feet. Fences and small buildings in the town and adjoining country were swept away. No lives have been reported lost.

## ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

Rivers Are Falling in Some Places, but the Tennessee Continues To Go Up.

Cairo, Ill., March 22.—The Mississippi river was swollen by the heavy rain of Sunday night and Monday morning, the gauge reading fifty-one feet. The weather Monday was bright and pleasant and the situation is encouraging. Reports received show that the upper Ohio, Wabash and Cumberland rivers are falling. The Tennessee river, however, continues to rise at the rate of an inch per hour.

A relief boat left here yesterday and will proceed to Memphis, picking up refugees en route.

## SURROUNDED BY WATER.

Occupants of Houses Forced To Abandon Their Homes That Have Become So Many Islands.

Paducah, Ky., March 22.—The river was stationary here yesterday morning and the feeling of apprehension is beginning to subside. Reports received from along the Cumberland river show that the entire district is inundated. Almost every house in Pincennesville is surrounded by the water and the occupants forced to abandon their homes.

## PRISONERS ESCAPE.

A Delivery Is Made in Joliet Jail and Three Counterfeiters Escape.

Joliet, Ill., March 22.—The three most dangerous prisoners in the county jail here, all counterfeiters, who had been awaiting the action of the federal grand jury, escaped early Monday morning by sawing through the bars of two windows, taking down a heavy iron screen and dropping in safety twenty feet to the ground. The fugitives are James Foley, Jacob Johnson and John Albert Skowey, the last named being a noted counterfeit.

# BERLIN IN GALA ATTIRE

The Centennial Is Being Kept in the German Capital in Magnificent Style.

## BANQUET IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Emperor William Makes a Speech About the Former Kaiser of the Same Name.

## OPERA HOUSE FINELY DECORATED

The Emperor Personally Thanks the Director for the Beautiful Appearance, and the Visiting Royalty Is Also Delighted—The Illuminations Throughout the City.

Berlin, March 22.—The illumination of the city last night was indescribably brilliant. The castle was a most beautiful sight, the whole structure being outlined with lovely, dazzling lights. Bonfires were blazing in the open spaces, and many searchlights were used to add to the brilliant spectacle. Almost every house and every window was illuminated, the people vying with each other in their attempts to show by this means their loyalty to the memory of old Emperor William. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of disorder.

At 8 o'clock there was a gala performance at the opera house, which was attended by the emperor and empress and the visiting royalties. The play presented was "William," a melodrama by Wildenbruch.

The house was decorated with flowers and a myriad of electric fairy lamps. Emperor William, who was especially pleased with the exquisite appearance of the house, summoned Director Pierson to the imperial box and personally expressed to him his satisfaction.

At the state banquet, given in the white hall of the Schloss, Emperor William made a speech dwelling upon the lessons taught by the life of his grandfather.

He said, among other things: "For us princes, his relatives, his memory should be a fresh incentive to live and work for our people, having as our aim to advance and to maintain peace, friendship and the brotherhood of arms."

## RECEIVER NAMED.

JUDGE BALL APPOINTED ONE FOR A LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Christopher Columbus Company Goes Under and the Belief That One of Its Officers Was Short Is Prevalent.

Chicago, March 22.—A bill for a receiver for the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association was filed in the superior court yesterday by the president of the association, who charges David R. Sachel, secretary, and Karl Kronenberger, treasurer, as short in their accounts to the amount of \$8,000.

The bill states that Sachel admitted that he had appropriated \$10,000 of the funds. Judge Ball appointed Arthur Nollan receiver of the association. The liabilities are stated to be \$11,500 and the assets \$7,5



## MRS. COLLIER CANNOT LIVE

Dr. McRae Gives Up All Hope for Her and the End Is Hourly Expected.

### SAD SCENE AT THE BEDSIDE

Mr. Collier Has Lost Hope, and It Is Said That His Wife Cannot Survive.

### CHANGE FOR THE WORSE TODAY

Mrs. Collier is Making Desperate Efforts to Conquer the Dread Hand of Disease, but Fate Seems Against Her and She Is Slowly Sinking.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier is almost beyond hope for her recovery. Messages from her bedside this afternoon are to the effect that she is dangerously ill and that there seems to be little or no hope that she will survive much longer.

Mrs. Collier's condition seems to have grown worse in the last few hours and at 1 o'clock it was feared that the end was not far away. Mr. Collier and his daughter and intimate friends of the family have been at Mrs. Collier's bedside all day, and the precarious condition of the wife of the mayor caused much alarm among them.

Every effort is being made to stem the tide against the sick woman, but it seems a hopeless task for the physicians and her nurses. The ill hand of the dread disease has gained complete control over the strength of the sick woman, and those about her bedside have given up all but a slight hope.

Dr. McRae, one of the attending physicians, has announced that there is no hope for Mrs. Collier, and he is hourly expecting the end. Other physicians concur in the opinion of Dr. McRae and Mr. Collier is almost forced to give up the slender hope that his beloved wife would yet resist the march of the fatal hand of the disease and regain her former health.

The scene at the bedside is a sad one, and the alarming condition of Mrs. Collier has caused a general pall in the city.

### TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY

ABNER, HIS BROTHER, HAS ALREADY ARRIVED THERE.

The President Will Follow, but the Exact Time of His Expected Arrival Is Not Given Out to the Public.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 22.—Abner McKinley, of New York, brother of the president, with his family, arrived in the city last evening and was immediately driven to the Hotel Dennis.

Mrs. McKinley, the aged mother of the president, is with them. While it is admitted that the president and Mrs. McKinley will shortly join the other members of the white house family here, all information as to the time of their expected arrival is refused.

### DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND

Mrs. M. E. Webb Tells Pathetic Story of Cruel Desertion in the Superior Court This Morning.

A divorce suit with more than the usual pathetic incidents was tried in the superior court this morning before Judge Lumpkin, in which Mrs. M. E. Webb told her sad story of domestic unhappiness.

Mrs. Webb was the principal witness in the case and she told of her marriage when she was young and beautiful and life was full of promise. She said she married Henry E. Webb in 1892 but on account of cruel treatment she was compelled to ask the courts to annul her marital vows and restore her maiden name.

She testified that her husband, soon after the marriage, began to mistreat her, failing to provide her with clothes and the necessities of life. She said that just before the birth of her baby he left her and she was dependent entirely upon the charity of her friends and neighbors.

After her baby was born she says her husband returned and asked that the child might live with her, but being afraid of him and remembering his cruel desertion, she says she told him that she could never live with him and was going to ask the court for a divorce.

### SEEKING INFORMATION.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama Visits Commissioner Nesbitt.

Yesterday Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, was visited by Commissioner Culver, who was elected to that position in Alabama last fall.

Commissioner Culver is now in the official routine of his work and his visiting was for the purpose of informing himself as to the manner of conducting the office in Georgia.

He expressed considerable surprise at the amount of work done by the Georgia department of agriculture and especially concerning the amount of literature sent out.

In Alabama the department only sends out one small fertilizer bulletin, whereas the bulletin sent out by the department here contains much valuable information for the farmers, and Colonel Nesbitt's monthly talks to farmers are now published in over 150 newspapers in the state.

Commissioner Culver was shown through the department and commented very favorably on the handsome display which is in course of preparation for shipment to Nashville. He was much pleased with the work of the department here and will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the work in Alabama.

## BIG KICK GOES UP

Citizens Complain That the City Is Not Properly Patrolled by the Police Officers.

### BURGLARS RIOT EVERYWHERE

They Have Recently Looted Many Residences and Business Houses Throughout the City.

### NOT ENOUGH OFFICERS ON FORCE

The Authorities Say They Cannot Protect the City with the Small Force and That More Men Should Be Allowed Them—Citizens May Lodge Complaint with Council.

The recent widespread and unchecked work of burglars and the inability of the police force to apprehend the criminals has caused a great deal of discussion of the matter among the citizens who reside in the outer sections of the city and the parts which are unprotected.

The people are making complaint that their homes are not being sufficiently guarded by the police, and many citizens are considering the advisability of taking some formal action in the matter. They say the residence sections of the city are not sufficiently protected and that something should be done to improve the service.

When asked about the matter the police authorities say that the force of men in the department is too small, and that they cannot afford better service than is being rendered at this time.

The whole matter is becoming one of especial interest to everybody who resides in the strictly residence sections and a big kick is going up. The recent bold robberies committed right in the heart of the city and the many burglaries reported from the residence sections have caused the people to begin to think about the matter, and many citizens seen this morning expressed the hope that the police department would be enlarged, if necessary, so that the city can be better protected.

The force is now divided in three watches and with the small number of men on the force each watch is necessarily small. There are but few policemen on the beats at the same time and the burglars seem to have had things their own way in recent weeks. The police authorities say the force is so small it is impossible to afford proper protection to the residence sections, it requiring the great majority of the force to look after the business sections and center of the city, where the great interests of the city are located.

For some time the citizens of the residence section of the city have been making complaint that they seldom see policemen, and they are asking some of the councilmen and other city officials about the matter. The action of the council in cutting down the appropriation for the police department is being discussed and it is by no means improbable that some step will be taken looking to the formulation of a petition to the council to restore the usual appropriation and increase it with sufficient funds to enable the police board and officers to employ enough men to properly patrol the entire city.

The people demand police protection, and unless there is a stop put to the work of the burglars a serious complaint may be lodged with the council.

The police authorities say that it will require at least twenty more patrolmen to properly guard the city at night. They say that with that many extra men they can so assign the officers that the whole city can rest in peace with a reasonable assurance that their houses will not be robbed and looted during the night.

The matter is becoming a serious one and many instances of burglaries could be cited to show that the city needs better police protection. The authorities are undoubtedly doing the best they can with the present force, but they cannot protect the whole city, the force being too small for the territory. The council will be asked to set aside more money for the police department.

### CITY IS MADE DEFENDANT.

Butler Street Vitriol Paving Causes Another Suit To Be Filed Against City.

A suit was filed in the superior court yesterday by W. And Sallie B. Hoke, residents of North Carolina, against the city for the recovery of money paid out by them on account of the illegal paving of North Butler street and the road was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. After the trial the road's attorneys gave notice of an appeal.

Yesterday the attorneys for both sides appeared before Judge Newman and the railroad filed a bill of exceptions alleging that Judge Newman erred in refusing to direct a verdict in its favor at the closing of the plaintiff's evidence, and in also refusing the defendant's request for an affirmative charge and for the direction of a verdict in its favor at the closing of all the evidence in the case.

The case now goes to the federal court of errors to be held in New Orleans. The road was required to give a bond in the sum of \$250,000. It would prosecute its writ of error and for the eventual condemnation money. The case will come up in the court of appeals at the next term.

**MURPHEY GETS A VERDICT.**

In His Suit Against the Consolidated the Jury Gave Him a Verdict for Only \$100.

The jury in the case of George Murphy against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100. Murphy is a negro boy thirteen years old and he was suing the road for the loss of his foot, which was caused by an accident on Edgewood avenue. The negro sued for \$500. He was represented by Arnold & Arnold and the Consolidated by its attorneys, Hammond & Hammond.

**WEAVER IMPROVING.**

J. P. Weaver, the young man who was shot for a burglar by mistake Saturday morning, is reported to be doing as well as may be expected by the hospital authorities. It is now thought he may get well.

## EXAMINING BANK'S BOOKS

The Assignees of the Defunct West Point State Bank Go Over the Institution's Accounts.

### SYMPATHY FOR THE CASHIER

Great Need for a Bank Is Evident and a New One Will Undoubtedly Be Started.

### LARGER CAPITAL IS MUCH NEEDED

Large Loans Required and a Big Quantity Is Kept in Circulation. Merchants Have Met with the Object of Starting a Bank.

West Point, Ga., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Messrs. J. L. Askew and Henry T. Wood, who are the assignees of the defunct State bank which closed its doors yesterday morning, are busily engaged in examining the books of the institution and will in a few days be able to collect all the collateral on the outstanding notes and loans of the bank, and will pay all depositors in full.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Mr. Bailey, the cashier, who is a first-class banker in every respect.

There will no doubt be another bank started by the merchants of the town, as a meeting was held for that purpose several weeks ago.

The great trouble with all banks that have started here has been that they have not had ample capital to meet the demands of the merchants and planters, who borrow vast sums during the course of a year.

### FOR A MATERNITY WARD.

Old-Fashioned Women's Club Will Give a Delightful Entertainment.

The Old-Fashioned Woman's Club is at present engaged in preparations for a beautiful bazaar to be given soon after Easter at the residence of Mrs. Wilmer Moore. The object of the club is to raise money to establish a maternity ward in the Grady hospital, and to this end the club will continue to bestow their efforts.

When the bazaar is held there will be prizes offered to the ladies of Atlanta for the best dressed doll, the dolls entered for the contest not to be less than twelve inches in height.

Tomorrow the club will meet at the home of Mrs. Julien Field to sew and make arrangements for the bazaar.

The members are Mrs. Wilmer Moore, Mrs. Robert Foreman, Mrs. Julien Field, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. T. R. Cobb, Mrs. Morris Brandon and Mrs. Henry Inman.

The ladies are busily preparing salable articles now by which they hope to make enough money to start the project so dear to their hearts.

This order of old-fashioned women is the head of many chapters, each chapter having a different charity in hand.

### TO ELECT DELEGATES.

Both Posts of the Travelers Protective Association To Hold a Meeting.

Saturday night there will be a joint meeting of Post B and Post F, of the Travelers Protective Association, at the Kimball house.

The meeting will be held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention, which will meet in Atlanta April 23d and 24th.

Preparations are being made to give the visiting members a big reception when they come to Atlanta. The meetings will be held at the Kimball and the Atlanta hotels during their stay in the city.

At that time delegates will be selected to attend the meeting of the national association at Nashville during the Tennessee Centennial and it is probable that the largest and most representative delegation of Georgia traveling men that ever attended a meeting of the national association will be there on that occasion.

### FILES BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Interesting Case Against the Southern Railway Is Pending in the United States Court.

B. F. Ayers recovered a verdict in the federal court on the 19th day of February, 1897, for \$1250 against the Southern Railway Company. He was represented by Maddox & Terrell and the road was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. After the trial the road's attorneys gave notice of an appeal.

Yesterday the attorneys for both sides appeared before Judge Newman and the railroad filed a bill of exceptions alleging that Judge Newman erred in refusing to direct a verdict in its favor at the closing of the plaintiff's evidence, and in also refusing the defendant's request for an affirmative charge and for the direction of a verdict in its favor at the closing of all the evidence in the case.

The case now goes to the federal court of errors to be held in New Orleans. The road was required to give a bond in the sum of \$250,000. It would prosecute its writ of error and for the eventual condemnation money. The case will come up in the court of appeals at the next term.

**MURPHEY GETS A VERDICT.**

In His Suit Against the Consolidated the Jury Gave Him a Verdict for Only \$100.

The jury in the case of George Murphy against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100. Murphy is a negro boy thirteen years old and he was suing the road for the loss of his foot, which was caused by an accident on Edgewood avenue. The negro sued for \$500. He was represented by Arnold & Arnold and the Consolidated by its attorneys, Hammond & Hammond.

**WEAVER IMPROVING.**

J. P. Weaver, the young man who was shot for a burglar by mistake Saturday morning, is reported to be doing as well as may be expected by the hospital authorities. It is now thought he may get well.

## THE POOL IS BROKEN

Georgia Railroad Commission Decides in Favor of the Queen and Crescent.

### WILL THE ORDER STAND?

An Appeal May Be Taken on the Ground of Lack of Jurisdiction in the Case.

### A VERY NICE POINT OF LAW

The State Government Has Jurisdiction Over the Waters of the Chattahoochee River, but the United States Government Controls Navigable Waters.

The Georgia railroad commission rendered an important decision this morning. It was that all boats doing a traffic business on the Chattahoochee river must be treated alike, and that there must be no discrimination against competing lines on the part of the railroad pool.

The complaint was brought before the commission some time ago that the four railway lines operating on the Chattahoochee river had formed a combination against the Queen and Crescent line of steamboats, placed on the river by the business men of Columbus for the purpose of obtaining lower rates. The complainants showed that the railroad companies controlled their several boat lines and that they had endeavored to crush out the Queen and Crescent line by discriminating against it in the way of rates on goods consigned to points along the river where the pool controlled the terminal privileges.

The decision orders that all steamboats shall be given equal rates at the terminal points on all business originating in Georgia or consignment sent from one point to another within the limits of the state.

The question which now arises is one of jurisdiction. If an appeal is taken to the courts the point will be made that while the state government controls the river to low water mark on the western shore so far as the river is the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Alabama, that the federal government has jurisdiction over all navigable waters within the territory of the United States.

The point is a delicate one and such an issue has never been raised before in the railroad commission. The decision, so far as that body is concerned, is final, and the power of the pool is broken by the decision, which will be a matter of much gratification to the people of Columbus and other towns along the river.

**THEY TOOK POSSESSION.**

Mrs. Jones and Her Husband Like A CERTAIN HOUSE.

The Eagle and Phenix Mills Claim It Belonged to Them, but That Did Not Deter Them from Living in It.

Columbus, Ga., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Yesterday the case of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company against Mrs. Ophelia Jones and husband, of the town of Girard, came up for trial.

The couple was charged with forcible entry and unlawful detainer, it being alleged that they have been residing in a house belonging to the Eagle and Phenix Company contrary to the consent of the company. The defendants admitted that they had taken possession of the house, but claimed that it was their own. The decision returned was in favor of the mills and the prospects are that the defendants, who are old people, will appeal the case to the circuit court of Russell county.

The case is a somewhat celebrated one. Mr. and Mrs. Jones persist in keeping possession of a house which the courts have awarded to the mills, but which the couple claims was inherited by Mrs. Jones.

The couple has been ousted several times, but like the celebrated cat, they always come back.

**HIS PARDON WAS COMING**

PATIENT PRISONER COULD LOOK AHEAD HALF A CENTURY.

Three Prisoners Escape from the Stockade of the Chesapeake Line Works Yesterday, but One Who Could Did Not.

Auburn, Ark., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Sunday night about 10 o'clock three white prisoners broke out of the stockade at the Chesapeake line works in this Lee, county.

One was under a sentence of twelve years; one for two and one for five. Another white prisoner who is under a life sentence for murder refused to go out. He says he is on his good behavior expecting a pardon in about fifty years.

This line company has on hand a trained pack of bloodhounds, but on account of the heavy rains the dogs could do nothing tracing the escaped convicts.

**WASHOUT NEAR LUMPKIN.**


The Heavy Rainfall Throughout the Section Does Very Great Damage.

Lumpkin, Ga., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

We had yesterday the worst rain storm in our history.

The precipitation was six or seven inches. All westbound trains on the Georgia and Alabama railway are stopped here on account of a washout near this town.

Farm lands are terribly washed.



# Every Blood Disease

Can not be cured by every so-called blood remedy. In fact, there are few blood remedies that really cure any blood disease. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is absolutely the only one which can have any effect whatever upon deep-seated, real blood diseases. There is not a disease of the blood, it matters not how obstinate, which it does not promptly reach and permanently cure. The greatest claims for S. S. S. are made by those whom it has cured.

**THROWN FROM A HORSE.**

Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kas., writes: "A few years ago my granddaughter, Bertha Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, sustaining a contusion of the scalp, which resulted in blood poisoning. For more than a year there were running sores on her head and neck, which the constant treatment of the best physicians failed to arrest. As a last resort S. S. S. was used, soon affording relief, and in a few months she was cured entirely."

**YEARS OF SUFFERING.**

Mr. Chas. Glenn, 1563 Dudley St., Cincinnati, writes: "From childhood I was afflicted with a terrible itching skin disease, for which I have been treated constantly for years. My entire body was covered with blotches, and some of the best physicians in this city have endeavored to cure me. S. S. S. is the only remedy equal to the disease, however, for it has cured me completely, and I shall never cease praising it."

**ABLAZE WITH ERYSIPELAS.**

Miss Ada Wainwright, of Alamo, Tenn., says: "I have suffered agonies with bone erysipelas; one of my limbs became so inflamed that it had to be lanced constantly. The best physicians treated me for three years, and I was finally declared incurable. Some one suggested S. S. S., and the first bottle made an improvement. Six bottles effected a cure; leaving my skin clear and pure, without a sign of the dreadful disease."

**COVERED WITH SORES.**

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., writes: "For two years my body was covered with a mass of itching sores caused by impure blood, which gave me incessant pain. I was given various treatment, but got worse steadily, the best physicians being unable to relieve me. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and I am sure it has no equal as a blood remedy."

## Purely Vegetable

Swift's Specific is the only purely vegetable blood remedy,—guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, arsenic, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It cures every blood disease. There is Nothing Half as Good.

## REORGANIZATION ABOUT PERFECTED

Southeastern Freight Association Succeeds S. S. F. A.

### A MEETING IN ATLANTA

One Will Be Held Here on April 14th To Elect Officers—Reduced Rates to Several Important Assemblies Announced.

The Southwestern Freight Association will succeed the Southern States Freight Association on the first of May. This was virtually decided upon at a meeting of the traffic officials of the various southern roads held at the Jefferson hotel, in Richmond, yesterday.

A reorganization plan has been under consideration for several weeks and the change was agreed upon yesterday.

The name of the new association was not fully agreed upon, several names were suggested and it was about decided that the Southeastern Freight Association was about as good an appellation as could be found, and that name will undoubtedly be adopted at a meeting which will be held in Atlanta for a final arrangement of matters, incidental to the change, on April 15th.

The new plan provides for the abolishment of the office of the commissioner, and the election in his place of a chairman of a board of control, which will have full supervision over all matters regarding the adjustment of rates and disagreements which may arise from time to time.

**COL. HAINES MAY RESIGN.**

The association did not decide upon any officer, but those will be elected at the meeting which will be held here. It is understood that Colonel H. S. Haines, the present commissioner of the old association, will be offered the chairmanship of the new association, but whether he will accept or not is a matter of conjecture, as he is said to want to retire and take a tour of the continent with his daughter.

Colonel Haines is now at Old Point Comfort attending a meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association, and could not be seen at his office.

The new organization will probably give employment to the present set of clerks and very few if any of them will be left in the cold by the reorganization.

**AUTHORIZED RATES.**

Commissioner Richardson, of the Southern States Passenger Association, has issued circulars authorizing one fare round trip tickets for the following occasions:

Supreme court. Catholic Knights of America, Mobile, Ala., May 11th to 15th. General assembly Presbyterian church, Warsaw, Ind., May 21st to June 2d. Grand Commandery Knights Templars, Rome, Ga., May 15th to 18th. Young Men's Christian Association, Summer school, Knoxville, Tenn., June 18th to 25th.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Savannah, Ga., May 18th to 25th. Alabama Educational Association, Talladega, Ala., June 21st to 25th. Alabama chautauque, Talladega, Ala., June 1st to July 15th. Presbyterian church general assembly of the United States, Charlotte, N. C., May 29th to 31st.

## FALLING BRICK HITS A MAN

Austell Building Workmen Decline To Tell Victim's Name.

### WAS WALKING ON STREET

A Big Load of Brick Fell from a Derrick and One Struck a Citizen on the Head, Painfully Cutting Him.

The people walking on the sidewalk which the new Austell building fronts are in danger of being struck by falling material.

The great derricks that carry up the brick and stone to the top part of the building sometimes travel immediately over the sidewalk, carrying with them their immense loads of stone or brick.

It makes it very dangerous to the passers-by, as the stones are liable to fall on the sidewalk at any time.

Yesterday a man was standing by the building and one of the huge loads of brick was carried up to the fourth floor by means of these large derricks.

The derricks are guided by a rope in the hands of some one, and if he should accidentally give it a jerk the bricks will come tumbling down.

The derrick was over the sidewalk just as this man approached, and when he was about half way by the building one of the bricks fell on him and made a very painful cut in his head.

The man fell to the ground, and for a moment was unconscious, but after a while he was feeling better and was taken to his home.

The name of the man could not be ascertained. Every man who was seen at the building refused to give the name of the man. The foreman was seen and he also refused to tell the man's name. The fence that is supposed to keep the people out of danger, and which should cover the entire sidewalk, is not as large as it should be and falls to answer the purpose for which it is intended, say the people who have observed the work on the building.

The people around the building say the city would only allow them half the sidewalk. This is not enough to protect the public, especially when these derricks are allowed to fly through the air threatening the life of the citizens at every turn.

**TWO UNSAFE BUILDINGS.**

Yesterday Mr. Coverley, the contractor, was to begin putting in a new front to the condemned building on the corner of South Pryor and Mitchell streets, now occupied by the American Press Association.

The incompetency of the weather, however, has deferred the work, which will begin at once.

Mr. Pittman has found another building which he thinks unsafe. It is a small barber shop on Decatur street belonging to Mr. Julius Brown.

He—and when we are married, darling, you shall have nothing to do. We won't keep house; we'll board. She—Oh that will be awfully nice—Stop! It cannot be. I just hate prunes.

## SHEARER SUES FOR BIG DAMAGES

Says He Was Assaulted and Beaten Without Cause.

### HE ASKS FOR A JUDGMENT

Case Was Reached This Morning in Judge Berry's Court and Dr. Virgil Norcross Delivered Interesting Testimony—Shearer Tells His Side of the Story.

F. H. Shearer is suing F. J. Leary and W. M. Leary in the second division of the city court today for assault and battery, in the sum of \$5,000, claiming that he was struck with a paper weight while he was in an office of the latter in the Norcross building.

Shearer is represented by Attorneys Konts and Conyers and the defense is represented by King and Anderson. Shearer charges in his petition that he was an employee of the Norcross building, and that it was his duties to enter the various offices of the building and see that everything was moving along smoothly.

Several weeks ago, says Shearer, complaint was made by the Messrs. Leary that the fish market on the basement floor was causing an unpleasant odor. Shearer says he went into their office to investigate the matter, using language that was polite and proper.

He says he was assaulted by the Messrs. Leary and one of the gentlemen threw a large paper weight at him, striking him over the eye, badly crushing that member. He says he was knocked down and was insensible from the blow and that for two weeks or more he was unable to see through the injured eye and was compelled to wear a cloth over the eye which received the blow from the paper







# THE BLOODLESS BATTLE OF THE SCHOOL BALLOTS

Little Folks Are Working Hard To Supply Their School With Libraries and Themselves With Ballots.

The Progress of the Fight Reported Graphically by the Atlanta Journal.

The Evening Constitution's prize contest for Atlanta's most popular public school has become the talk of the town. The Atlanta Evening Journal yesterday interviewed, Colonel W. S. Thomson, the president of the board of education, on the subject, and published the following report of its reporter's investigations, the headlines remaining unchanged:

President Thomson heard Saturday that a "peanut hunt" whatever that may be, was about to be made by the pupils of Calhoun street school, a charge of 10 cents being made to join the hunt.

"You stopped the peanut hunt?" was suggested.

"Yes, I telephoned the superintendent to stop it. I acted under rule 19 of the regulations for the government of the schools. Here is rule 19," he added:

"Rule 19. The school building shall be used for no other than regular school purposes, and shall not be used by teachers during vacation."

"Was the 'peanut hunt' to raise money to buy newspaper ballots?"

"I don't know what the object of the hunt was. It was stopped under the first clause of rule 19, which forbids the use of any school building for other than regular school purposes."

A communication to The Journal from one who knows, states that the contest inaugurated by a newspaper is the source of more contention than any other one thing that has ever been introduced in the public schools of Atlanta.

**BLOODLESS WARFARE.**

The battle of the ballots as now being waged by the thousands of public school children in this city, while entirely bloodless, has certainly had the effect of stirring up the blood.

Many reports are in the air of the peculiar or amusing effects which the

coupon contention is having upon the pupils.

A wild rumor has it that the "peanut hunt" was organized with a view to raising revenue to be appropriated to the purchase of coupons. The excitement of the chase in all ages of the world has been considered very exhilarating and healthful, but some people are skeptical enough to doubt whether the best organized and most conservative "peanut hunt" at 10 cents a hunter, would not tend to knock thoughts of Webster's spelling book and the familiar sentences out of the bright minds of the sweet and rosy children of the public schools.

But some people are skeptical about everything, you know. Why can't the lovely boys and girls keep their minds fixed on their books and ballots at the same time. True, philosophers have said that the human mind can attend to only one thing at one and the same time, but they are back numbers and we live in an age of progress that the old resources never dreamed of.

**CAKE FOR BALLOTS.**

It is also reported that in some of the schools they are actually baking cakes and selling them to buy ballots.

Of course this is an absurd rumor. Whoever heard of baking cakes in a school? It probably meant that the little boys and girls cooked the cakes at home and sold them with a view to raising the funds to purchase coupons.

It is also said that some schools are stirred daily by the talk of the coupon contest, all of which winds up after school with a grand hunt for ballots.

Just how much credence is to be placed in the reports now flying in the air, it is hard to say. They may be drawn much too strong. It may be that they are somewhat fabrications floating in the air. It cannot be denied, however, that the public schools are, at least, greatly agitated over buying papers and clipping coupons.

## SCRIGGS IN VENEZUELA.

HE IS THERE TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON ARBITRATION.

He is Attorney for Venezuela in the Arbitration Dispute and His Visit is Important at This Time.

Colonel W. L. Scruggs, ex-minister to Venezuela, called for that country on the 16th and is to arrive there today or tomorrow. His mission is in reference to the arbitration of the boundary question.

Colonel Scruggs has been engaged to represent Venezuela in the dispute at the tribunal that will be held in Paris this fall.

The congress of Venezuela will be in session upon the arrival of Colonel Scruggs and whether or not they will ratify the treaty is to be decided.

If they refuse to agree upon the arbitration then the office of Colonel Scruggs will be at an end. However, if the congress in session ratifies the treaty his services will be held for something over a year.

It has been rumored that Colonel Scruggs would be appointed minister to Venezuela under the present administration, as he is a general favorite in this country. It has been positively stated by one of the members of his family that he will not go if the place is offered him.

On account of the effect of the climate on the health of Mrs. Scruggs the ex-minister has decided never to stay any length of time in South America.

Before leaving Colonel Scruggs did not discuss his future in politics. He will be back within the next two weeks and begin work on the claims and the stand that will be made by the country he is to represent before the commissioned tribunal to be held in Paris.

Miss Scruggs, the eldest daughter of Colonel Scruggs, said this morning to The Evening Constitution reporter that in her opinion her father would not accept any position under this administration.

"He is making more out of his international law than he could make by going to any country as consul for the United States. He will not, I am sure, go back to Venezuela as consul."

"As to how long he will be engaged on his present mission is hard to say. It depends on the action of the congress at Venezuela. Father will have his hands full until late in the year with this arbitration and after that is over, I don't know exactly what he will do. I hardly think he has formed any definite plans."

## RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS

The Question of Rates on Plover Handles and Stoves Up for Discussion.

The Georgia railroad commission met this morning.

Nearly all the cases that were to have come before it were continued.

The two principal issues before the commission were the petition of the railroad companies in regard to freight rates on rough plow handles and the petition of the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company concerning the rate on stoves.

In the first case it seems that the commission put the unlimited plowhandle of the Fort Valley manufacturers on the list as ordinary lumber, so that the company would be able to obtain such rates as would enable them to send out the products of their factory in competition with companies in other sections.

The railroad companies have made complaint, claiming that the rate is too low and appealed to the commission to change the rate.

In the other case the Central Railroad long ago gave the Atlanta Stove Works Company a reduced rate on their manufactures from Atlanta to Savannah and the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company complains that they are required to pay a rate which amounts to 15 cents on the hundred more on goods shipped from Philadelphia and other points than is charged the Atlanta Stove Works Company over the same route.

Besides there were a number of communications on various topics all of which were read and discussed by the members of the commission.

# FAITH HOME; QUEER FOLKS

Bethany Home, the Retreat of Atlanta's Band of People Who Trust in God.

## BELIEVE IN THE FAITH CURE

They Hold Regular Services and Treat the Sick with Prayer and Rubbing of Hands.

## SISTER VAUGHAN'S STRANGE STORY

A Remarkable Sect Who Plie Their Faith on the Belief That God Will Heal Those Who Trust in Him. Many Patients at Bethany, on Larkin Street.

Bethany Home! That is the name given a modest, unpretentious little cottage at 23 Larkin street. The home which is dedicated to the Lord is presided over by Brother and Sister Vaughan, and serves as a faith home for those who are to be healed or sanctified.

Mrs. Vaughan, proprietor of the house, met an Evening Constitution reporter cordially and said in answer to the inquiry, "Are you a healer?"

"Yes, some people say I am sanctified, but I do not claim sanctification. I am only an elder in the church—an empowered by a rendering of self to God to heal the sick by the laying on of hands and prayer."

"And you really claim a power to cure an ill patient?" she was asked.

"I do not heal. It is God who heals through me, if I have faith strong enough."

Mrs. Vaughan, called by the faith cure "sister," is a pretty, fresh-looking woman past middle life. She is the picture of robust health and her face lights up with a radiance that happiness alone can create.

Asked how long she had been engaged in the healing business she replied:

"My baptism in the holy spirit took place on the night of January 22, 1891, at 15 o'clock. At that time the presence of God seemed so real, so glorious, so sweet. Light, love and joy enlarged so rapidly I seemed lifted from the floor."

"I had been an invalid for many months, suffering with chronic congestion of the brain and retina, rheumatism of the scalp and ciliary neuritis in the eyes, and other complications. I had surrendered my body a living sacrifice to God and I had been received, but the enemy, the devil, tempted me to keep my will. After a struggle with the enemy I conquered and surrendered my soul, body and will to Jesus. I was then healed and went about healing by the divine help of God."

"In January, 1894, I persuaded Mr. Vaughan to relinquish his claim to 'our home' and we then publicly dedicated the church and its one of the largest publishing houses in the world. Dr. Barbee is here in connection with the business of the house in this vicinity."

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sullins returned to Knoxville yesterday after spending several days at the Kimball. They came here to attend the closing exercises of the Jones meetings, Mr. Stuart being a brother-in-law of Mr. Sullins.

Mr. J. J. O'Hara, traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw railroad, is at the Kimball today. Mr. O'Hara has only been in this territory for the past few months and is rapidly making many new friends and gaining much business for the road which he represents.

Mr. W. A. Chenoweth, of Birmingham, is at the Kimball today. Mr. Chenoweth is the best known young railroad man in this section of the country and is a frequent visitor to Atlanta.

Colonel J. Herrin, of Montgomery, is a guest of the Marion hotel today. Colonel Herrin is general superintendent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad and is here for a trip of inspection over the road.

Mr. J. C. Byars, a prominent young attorney of Bristol, Tenn., was at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Byars was called to Atlanta to meet the remains of his father, who died in DeLand, Fla., Sunday afternoon. The remains reached Atlanta this morning and were taken out over the Southern at 4:45 o'clock to Glade Springs, Va., where they will be interred.

Hon. Moses Wright, of Rome, solicitor general, spent yesterday in Atlanta, a guest of the Kimball.

Hon. M. A. O'Byrne, of Savannah, co-receiver of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, has returned to the city and is at the Aragon. Mr. O'Byrne is accompanied by his wife, who will spend several days in Atlanta with him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Williams, of Philadelphia, prominent residents of the Quaker City, are spending a few days at the Aragon today.

Mr. H. W. Roundtree, of Richmond, is at the Aragon today. Mr. Roundtree is a prominent business man of Virginia's capital city.

Mr. A. D. B. Johnston, a well-known traveling man from New York, is at the Aragon for a few days.

D. A. Baker, of Royston, is at the Marion today.

H. Herbert Johnson, of Macon, is numbered among the visiting Georgians at the Kimball today.

D. D. Atkinson, of Brunswick, is registered at the Kimball today.

## FOR THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

A Delightful Entertainment To Be Given at Home of General Evans.

The entertainment to be given at the residence of General Clement Evans Thursday night for the benefit of the night school promises to be an artistic as well as a financial success.

Miss Mary E. Howard, who has had all arrangements in hand, has now arranged a programme that is to be brilliantly executed by the following musicians and recitationists:

Mrs. Maud Scruggs, Mrs. Frank Pearson, Mr. Pearson, Miss Blosser, the Messers, Blosser, Mr. M. M. Moyer and Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill. Miss Hemphill will recite "The Benediction" with piano and organ accompaniment.

A large number of tickets have been sold and the affair promises much in a social way.

Gray—Your daughter any better, Mrs. Green? I haven't heard from her for a long time.

Mrs. Green—Oh, dear yes; her health is quite indicative now.

# WORK OF FIREBUGS

The Chief of the Fire Department Disturbed by Recent Incendary Conflagrations.

## THEY OPERATE AT PITTSBURG

The Incendiaries Openly Speak of Their Work and Make Threats of Future Trouble.

## THE "QUEEN'S" HOUSE IS BURNED

There is Danger of the Insurance Companies Canceling the Policies. Chief Joyner Discusses the Matter and Considers It a Very Serious Question—The Police Powerless to Act—The Chief Has an Idea—Cause of the Fires.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is having the peace of his official life disturbed by a most unusual attack of firebugs. It is a most interesting story, and at the same time a very important one to those who own property in the district which the firebugs have selected for their operations.

The noted town, or rather suburb, of Pittsburgh, which lies at the west end of McDaniel street and just outside the city limits, is the scene of the fires which the chief of the fire department knows beyond any doubt were caused by the firebugs, and yet the circumstances are such that he is powerless to help the property owners or, for that matter, himself.

What gives the story a decidedly sensational tone is the fact that these firebugs stand around the fire chief while he is fighting the flames and tell him that they will give him some more work out there soon, and they invariably carry out the threat.

There were a number of fires in Pittsburgh at the close of last year and this year has opened up with every assurance of a big record. Only last Friday there were five houses burned, and last night five more were reduced to ashes. It was at the Friday night fire that several negroes were heard to remark that there would be another fire in Pittsburgh in a few days.

Last night among the houses destroyed was the home of the "queen of Pittsburgh." She is known in everyday life as Madame Latham. Chief Joyner thinks that maybe her subjects were dissatisfied with their sovereign and now that they have finally succeeded in burning down her home they may be content.

## WHAT CHIEF JOYNER SAYS.

A statement from Chief Joyner this morning about the work of the firebugs in Pittsburgh puts a very serious aspect on the matter. He said:

"Those incendiaries in Pittsburgh are giving me no little trouble. They must be stopped, and just how it is to be done I do not know. The district is outside the city limits, and therefore the police cannot act. There are now no county police to appeal to. It may be the duty of the sheriff to investigate the matter. You see, we have to go to the fire when it is not in the city, because when we start we don't exactly know how far off the blaze is. Then, after we get there, we think it better to fight it with fire. The district is outside the city limits, and therefore the police cannot act. There are now no county police to appeal to. It may be the duty of the sheriff to investigate the matter. You see, we have to go to the fire when it is not in the city, because when we start we don't exactly know how far off the blaze is. Then, after we get there, we think it better to fight it with fire."

"I tell you what I have a great mind to do," said the chief, suddenly, as if a new idea had struck him. "I think I will go out there and stretch two lines of hose and just sit and wait until the whole of Pittsburgh has burned down. I would save the city time and money."

Chief Joyner has his attention directed to the firebugs of Pittsburgh and he will take some steps within the next two or three days to abolish the nuisance and stop the conflagrations.

The only theory advanced for the burning of the houses in Pittsburgh is that the firebugs only wish to have a little fun.

He does not intend that we should suffer physically, if only our faith is strong. Their manner of healing is simple. They go to a patient, lay on their hands and pray, generally anointing the sick one with olive oil. This is their only remedy. If their faith is strong the sick one gets well, if not, they die and it seems right to them.

Mrs. Vaughan is assisted by her husband, a gentle spoken, fluent talker, who seems inspired to the same degree of happiness and contentment that makes his wife look so radiant in the face when she discourses. This couple hold services every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Although the day is gray and the atmosphere damp, little Clair Adolphus, the child at 111 Kelly street, is improving under the healing touch of Sister Vaughan, the faith cure sister who lives at Bethany home.

So says his mother. Yesterday Clair was very ill. Today an Evening Constitution reporter called upon the inmates of 111 Kelly street and inquired of the boy.

Mrs. Adolphus said enthusiastically: "I praise God for what He has done for my little boy. He is being healed right along. He is very much better this morning. Sister Vaughan was to see him yesterday."

The boy's cheeks are still flushed with fever, but he seems in good spirits, and although he coughs a little, he does not seem to realize his danger.

If he gets well it will be a miracle, for he has been so ill it is a very, very sick patient.

# SHROPSHIRE FULL OF FIGHT

The Georgia Boy Says He Is a Candidate for Reappointment to the Paris Consulate.

## RIVALS SPREAD EVIL REPORTS

Says He Owes No One Money Except His Brother and Talks Freely of His Record.

## LIVED A TRIFLE HIGH, BUT—

There is No Woman in the Case, and All the Allegations Made Against Him in the Reports First Published Are False, So He Declares to a Newspaper Man at His London Boarding House—The Statement Made by Him Printed in Full.

New York, March 22.—(Special.)—A cable to The Herald says Clyde Shropshire gives an emphatic denial to the charges of financial irregularities made against him in The Tribune.

He frankly discussed the matter with a representative of The New York Herald at the boarding house at which he is living in London today.

"I have seen The Herald," he said, "and you can imagine that these allegations have given me a painful shock. I was quite sure, however, that Mr. Morris would deny having made such a report as mentioned by The Tribune. I had some differences with Mr. Morris before I left Paris, but these were in connection with a law office with which I was connected and had nothing to do with money matters or consular affairs. In fact, as Mr. Morris says, the handling of the accounts of the consulate did not come within the scope of my duties in Paris."

"But Mr. Morris does mention losses aggregating something like \$5,000, belonging to private individuals which were not accounted for when you left, but were paid by your brother."

"SAYS HE LIVED RATHER HIGH."

"Yes, I saw that; but it was not put correctly in the Paris edition of The Herald. The money referred to did not come into my hands in my official capacity. I admit."

Mr. Shropshire explained, with a slight smile, "I lived rather high in Paris, and I borrowed some money from my friends. That is what is referred to, and if my brother likes to lend me a sum of money to adjust those debts, I don't see that people outside have anything to do with it. But you can say in regard to this matter that it is in no way connected with my official position as vice consul. It concerned my private life and nothing else."

"Statements that I obtained money by extortionate fees from shippers, that I connived at falsification of declarations, that I have been in some difficulty with an American widow over a large sum of money entrusted to me for investment, and that I had been accused of irregularity by the French government, are absolute falsehoods, without a shadow of foundation."

"And what about the hotel story?"

"What I did in that affair is all embodied in letters that may be seen in the letter book of the consulate. On receiving a letter from the Boston gentleman asking that an inquiry should be made, I went to the hotel and saw the secretary to whom bank notes had been handed by Mr. Burdett. The man insisted he had given the money to the owner, and had handed the thousand francs left there by the latter to Mr. Burdett. He said, however, rather than that there should be further bother, he would send 5,000 francs more to Mr. Burdett. I told him it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Burdett would accept, and, in fact, the man having made such an offer, convinced me he had never given the notes to the owner. That was my opinion, and I wrote to that effect to Mr. Burdett."

**CALLS THE STORY A "LIE."**

"The statement that I received a check or any money whatever from the secretary of the hotel is a lie."

"And there is no truth in the American widow story?"

"None whatever."

"Nor is the statement that you are living in London with a California woman upon whom you have spent much money?"

"The report is absolutely false. I suspect that some old Paris yarn, since I came here I have been engaged entirely with a large English law firm, and have done a good deal of traveling about the country. As you see, there is no mystery about my movements, or where I am living, and if any one who has a right to demand it wants any explanation as to my past conduct, either in regard to the Paris consulate or anything else, I am to be found here."

"How do you imagine that these accusations came to be made in New York?"

**MAY GO BACK TO PARIS.**

"Oh, I have a good idea of that. There is an American gentleman who would like the appointment of vice consul in Paris, and who is making a big effort to secure it. My name has been put forward by friends in America for the position, and from the fact that this old story has been sprung upon the public just after the appointment of the new consul general, it seems to me that it is simply an attempt to swamp my chances of appointment."

"Then you consider there is no reason why you should not again occupy the post of vice consul?"

"There is nothing whatever in my record to prevent me filling that position."

# THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,448 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 83,905

The Three Leaders Are Now Closer Together Than Ever Before, Less Than a Thousand Votes Separating the First From the Third.

If there has been excitement in the School Contest before today it is safe to announce this afternoon that public interest has almost reached the boiling point. Just 3,448 votes were cast yesterday, which brings the total up to 83,905, but so evenly were the ballots distributed among the three leaders that they were brought closer together than they ever have been before. Less than a thousand votes now separates Crew Street in first place from Walker Street in third, with Calhoun between them. The fact that most of the other schools are not advancing up the ladder or receiving credit for any votes is not an indication that they lack popularity. It is because they are throwing their votes to one of the three leaders.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

## THE VOTE TO DATE.

Crew Street.....	19,338	Williams Street.....	908
Calhoun Street.....	18,758	West End.....	703
Walker Street.....	18,399	Formwalt Street.....	561
Fair Street.....	7,309	Davis Street.....	499
Marietta Street.....	5,891	Girls' High.....	381
Boys' Night.....	3,497	Ira Street.....	349
Boys' High.....	3,403	Houston Street.....	341
Boulevard.....	2,011	Ivy Street.....	339

## FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

A tremendous boom for May Asbury set in early yesterday morning and lasted until late last night, sending her into first place on the girls' side of the Bicycle Contest, with something more than a thousand votes to the good. This drops Ora Hilburn to second place again and leaves Maud Collins at third, each, however, in easy distance of the top. There was no material change on the boys' side. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	14,940	May Asbury.....	8,489
Edmond Rjordan.....	12,362	Ora Hilburn.....	7,679
Walter B. Reeves.....	2,816	Maud Collins.....	6,798
Philip P. Bethea.....	1,555	Clara Freeman.....	3,726
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Carrie Baylor.....	2,697
J. Howard Davis.....	449	Ethel Sampler.....	875
Alvin Belleisle.....	393	Gertrude Alexander.....	771
Claude Baker.....	377	Pearl Blasingame.....	750
Charlie Thomas.....	353	Daisy Harris.....	574
Ben Belagur.....	307	Derrelle Horsey.....	461
Berry Johnson.....	304	Ruby Fulton.....	397
Judge Conley.....	304	Flyrtle Wood.....	310
Frank Eskridge.....	236	Cora Reynolds.....	241
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Flattie Dickerson.....	228
Paul Williamson.....	211	Sadie Miller.....	205
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	197	Norma Pritchard.....	178
DeWitt Tildon.....	178	Selma Agricola.....	151
Edward Scott.....	175	Emma Tapler.....	140
Will R. Brown.....	159	Mamie Kessell.....	138
Sidney Evans.....	127	Ione Hanson.....	133
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	117
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Susie S. Bone.....	101
John House.....	69	Amelia Davis.....	67
Inman Raughton.....	69	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

# College Park..

Atlanta's Most Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park!

Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, Constitution Office, At College Park.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. T. J. FEELER, G. A. NICHOLSON, President, W. L. FEEL, Cashier.

## MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$200,000. Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5.00, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.



# GOALS

## TEAMS CHOSEN FOR FIRST GAME

Atlanta Will Meet the Techs at Brisbane Tomorrow.

### BOTH ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

How the Men Will Line Up When the First Ball Game of the Season Begins at 3 O'clock—The Uniforms of the Boys.

Tomorrow is the opening day of the baseball season in this city. The men who will do the Atlanta uniform are all in the city and ready for work. The game tomorrow will be the most interesting in every particular on account of the new team, and then also on account of the team that will cross bats with the Atlanta team.

The opening game will be played at Brisbane park with the Tech team and promises to be a lively one, as the Techs have the best team this year that has ever represented that college. They will be at their best tomorrow and will do all in their power to set a hot pace for the professional men.

The great amount of talk about having no ball in this city this season has not hurt the coming games one particle. The men are all good, hard-working players, and promise to give the people the best ball that has ever been seen in Atlanta.

HOW THE TEAMS LINE UP.

The following is the batting order of both teams and shows the way they will appear on the diamond tomorrow afternoon:

Techs—Shaw, r. f.; Jones, l. f.; Boone, c. f.; Kalkbrenner, l. b.; Hock, s. a.; Gibson, c. p.; Ramp, s. b.; Sheridan, l. f.; Anderson, c. p.; Stuart, c. p.

Atlanta—Grover, c. f.; Boone, c. f.; Kalkbrenner, l. b.; Hock, s. a.; Gibson, c. p.; Ramp, s. b.; Sheridan, l. f.; Anderson, c. p.; Stuart, c. p.

The Atlanta uniform for the coming season will be blue and maroon. The coats and pants will be blue, and the caps, belts and stockings will be maroon. The trimmings on the suits will be maroon, and when they all appear in these new uniforms you may look out for some good ball playing.

The Tech uniform is gray, with black trimmings, and black belt and stockings. The Techs have the best team that has ever represented that college. The Atlanta team is one of the best that ever represented this city.

W. T. MOYERS, JR., MASCOT.

Little Mr. W. T. Moyers, Jr., the official mascot of the Atlanta team, has received his uniform and will formally appear on the field tomorrow and represent his team. Manager Sheridan is very much pleased with the team he has secured and expects great things from them this year. He promises to show the people the best ball that has ever been seen in Atlanta.

The game tomorrow will be called at 3 o'clock sharp, and the weather permitting, the baseball season will start off with a whirl.

Travellers will run right to the gate. Everything at the park has been arranged and the park is now in better condition than it has ever been.

### MAKING UP THE TEAMS

Columbus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Manager Jim Smith, of the Columbus team, returned yesterday from Chattanooga, where he attended the meeting of the cities forming the reorganized Southwestern League. He is enthusiastic over the prospects for good ball, while Columbus and Atlanta will now have, after all.

Columbus has signed the following team: Bunting, catcher; Conner, first base; Rabbit, second base; Donovan, third base; Hooks, shortstop; Sullivan, left field; Eagle, center field; Smith, right field.

Knoxville has signed the following team: Keller, catcher; Jones, Davis and Burry, pitchers; Crockett, first base; Hemphill, second base; Curle, third base; Chapley, shortstop; Moffett, left field; Floyd, center field; Crowley, right field.

Chattanooga's team will line up as follows: Martin, catcher; McDonald, Bates and Hill, pitchers; Conner, first base; second base; Dillard, third base; Nicklin, shortstop; Dobbs, left field; Gifford, center field; Roberts, right field.

SENT FREE TO ME'N.

INDIANA MAN DISCOVERS A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR LOST VIGOR.

Samples Will Be Sent Free to All Who Write For It.

James P. Johnston, of Fort Wayne, Ind., after battling for years against mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, has found the natural remedy that cures the trouble.

He is guarding the secret carefully, but is anxious to send the sample securely sealed to all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful ignorance, premature loss of memory and strength, weak back, varicose veins and emaciation. The remedy has a peculiarly gratifying effect of warmth and seems to act directly, giving needed strength and development wherever needed. The remedy cures the trouble completely of all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the naturally ordained functions and is said to be absolutely reliable in every case.

A request to Mr. James P. Johnston, of Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you would like a sample of his remedy for men, will be complied with promptly and charge whatever will be asked by him. He is very much interested in spreading the news of this great remedy and he is anxious to send the sample securely sealed in a perfectly plain package so that its receipt need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity.

Readers are requested to write without delay.

### THE WEATHER.



Today's map shows that cloudy and unsettled weather covers the entire country from the Rockies to the Atlantic except in western Texas and the extreme southwest. The storm area that was central in the southwest yesterday morning has moved to the east and is now central over Tennessee. As an accompaniment to this general low area numerous local storms of great damage have occurred on the outer limits of the low.

The high that was in the extreme north-west yesterday morning has moved south and is central today in northwestern Texas. Its advance has caused lower temperature in the west and southwest.

Heavy rains have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The rain in the past twenty-four hours, the river at that point this morning was 46 feet, sixteen feet above danger line and a rise of 2.4 feet in twenty-four hours. Albany reports a rainfall of 6.31 inches and the rise 2.1 feet, 2 feet above danger line. These rains are abnormally great and will cause disastrous rises in the streams below those points. The following other heavy rainfalls are recorded for the past twenty-four hours: Montgomery, 1.38 inches, Memphis 1.94 inches. Rain was falling this morning at Montgomery, Memphis, Augusta, Key West and Pittsburgh and snow at all stations in the Missouri valley and at Chicago.

The conditions are favorable for unsettled weather and probably local thunderstorms this afternoon in this state followed by clearing tonight. Cooler.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. March 23, 1897.

STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation (inches) in 24 hrs.
New York, pt. cloudy.	50	42	.04
Norfolk, cloudy.	52	60	.00
Richmond, cloudy.	53	60	.00
Atlanta, cloudy.	58	55	.44
Tampa, pt. cloudy.	74	73	1.36
Montgomery, cloudy.	52	62	1.38
Vicksburg, p. cldy.	66	60	.14
New Orleans, cloudy.	60	68	.02
Mobile, cloudy.	60	68	.02
Palestine, clear.	40	40	.00
Galveston, clear.	54	54	.02
Chicago, cloudy.	40	40	.00
Memphis, raining.	53	52	1.24
Knoxville, cloudy.	62	60	.00
Cincinnati, raining.	40	40	.00
Buffalo, cloudy.	34	34	.00
Marquette, cloudy.	30	28	.00
St. Paul, pt. cloudy.	22	22	.00
St. Louis, cloudy.	42	42	.04
Kansas City, snowing.	32	32	.00
Omaha, snowing.	26	26	.04
Bismarck, N. D., s. g.	0	0	0.00
Port Smith, cloudy.	30	30	.00
Dodge City, clear.	14	10	.00

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

CRIMINAL COURT TOMORROW.

Judge Chandler's Court Will Be In Session Wednesday To Dispose of the Jail Cases.

Judge Chandler will convene the criminal superior court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in the basement of the courthouse. The criminal court will be in session probably for the remainder of the week, as the special session is called in order to dispose of all the jail cases that have been made by the grand jury since the last session of the court.

The docket will be announced tomorrow morning, when court meets.

PRETTY NEW TAX PLAS.

The city's new fl. tax, as printed on pink paper, as fresh and spring time looking as the peach blossoms that are blooming in the orchards.

A few days ago Mr. Hunter and Mr. Sledge, collector, were ready to go out on the streets to collect those unpaid. They will realize about \$10,000 if they collect all they have in hand.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The first issue of The Southern Magazine has made its appearance, and is a very neat publication indeed. Mr. Walter C. Barwell, of this city, is at the head of the new magazine, and has shown considerable skill in getting out such a neat paper.

EDNA WADE'S ILLNESS.

Little Edna Wade, the bright and beautiful seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wade of West End, is seriously ill with scarlet fever. The many friends of the family sympathize with them in this trouble, and hope that the little girl will soon be out of danger.

AT THE THEATERS.

TRILBY COMES THURSDAY.

"Trilby" will be seen here at the Grand Theatre and Friday with A. M. Palmer's company, under the direction of William A. Brady, and will be brought here with all its features; the company, the scenery, the music and every stage effect which made it so gigantic a success in New York, Boston and Chicago, will be seen here.

The skill with which Mr. Potter has done his task can be called remarkable.

"Trilby," both as a play and performance, is one of the best, most interesting and exciting things that has appeared on the stage this season.

"The Fast Mail," Lincoln Carter's grand scenic production, was seen at the Columbia Theatre last night. The play is in capital hands and the performance was pleasing to the large audience. Matinee this afternoon and performance tonight.

MAINTAINING THE CONCERT.

But Somehow the Powers Are Unable To Agree Upon Future Action.

London, March 23.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Rome, the sender of which claims to have received reliable information, that although the powers are anxious to maintain their concert they are unable to agree upon their future action.

There are two courses of opinion flowing, one in Russia and Germany and another in Great Britain and Italy, and these diametrically opposed to each other.

The dispatch adds that the Italian government has instructed Admiral Canavaro, who is in command of the combined fleets in Crete waters, to make an inquiry into the bombardment by Turkish warships of Suda bay and empowering him in his discretion to compel the Turkish warships to withdraw.

LOOTING BY MOSLEMS.

The Property Owned by the Absent Christians in Cana Is Not Respected.

London, March 23.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Cana stating that there has been further looting by Moslems of property owned by absent Christians.

The dispatch denies the alleged misconduct of the Ottoman troops, whose behavior, it is claimed, has been excellent.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

Word Is Anxiously Awaited of Some Compromise in Greece's Favor by the Powers.

London, March 23.—The Times tomorrow will publish a long dispatch from Athens, the gist of which is that the Greek government realizing the gravity of the situation and not sharing in the war fever prevailing in the army and populace, is sincerely seeking a solution of the present troubles. It awaits with anxiety the inquiries toward a compromise that are being made by the powers friendly to it, and is doing everything in its power to check the troops and prevent an outbreak on the frontier.

RIOTS IN VIENNA.

The Christian Socialists Show Their Indignation Over Their Defeat.

Vienna, March 23.—The victories in this city of the Christian socialists in the election for members of the reichsrath have made them impatient of defeat in any direction, and yesterday they gave a pronounced approval of the election of a liberal in the second ward of Vienna.

The Christian socialists, which party includes all the Jew batters, were indignant when they learned of the defeat of their candidate, and to give vent to their ill-feeling made attacks upon the stores kept by Jews in the district.

They smashed windows and assaulted several of the shopkeepers, three of whom were seriously injured.

The crowd had things all their own way for a time, but the police suddenly swooped down upon them, and after arresting fifty of the more demonstrative of the rioters, dispersed the mob.

Mamma (hearing her little one saying his prayers in bed)—Why, Johnny, don't you know God doesn't love any Christians? Johnny—Don't you think mamma, He's setting awful particular.

## CRETE HAS ITS TROCHA

Foreign Fleets Place Restrictions That Are Respected About as Much as Cuba's.

### FIGHTING BEYOND CORDON

An Investigation Being Made of the Turkish Bombardment in Suda Bay.

### BEHAVIOR OF OTTOMAN TROOPS

Unpleasant Reports Prevalent About the Conduct of the Sultan's Troops, but These Have Been Denied—Efforts To Prevent an Outbreak.

Canea, March 23.—Malaxa is within the limits of the Turkish cordon drawn by the admirals of the foreign fleets, but this fact does not prevent the operations of the insurgents within the life, they refusing to recognize the authority of the admirals to establish such a cordon.

A body of Turkish troops who were trying to convey provisions to the fort at Malaxa were held in check throughout yesterday by the Christian insurgents.

The troops, finding that they could not reach the fort, signaled the gunboats in Suda bay, requesting aid. The gunboats opened fire upon the insurgents but could not drive them from the positions they occupied, which effectually commanded the approach to the fort. So far as known, the fire from the warships did no damage.

The insurgent leaders reiterate their refusal to accept autonomy from the powers and declare that if the island is not annexed to Greece they desire war. If it were not for the support afforded the Turks by the powers, they would in a short time be driven from the island. It is believed here that success has so intoxicated the leaders of the insurgents that they would not hesitate to assume actual hostilities against the troops of the powers.

If they should join forces with the Greek army of occupation and resist the powers, it would take a strong force and a large expenditure of money to conquer them.

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## DO NOT LIKE THEIR DECISION

Railroad Officials Disturbed by the Last Ruling of the Supreme Court.

### ASSOCIATIONS ARE AFFECTED

The Traffic Organizations Are Likely To Be Counted Out on This Score.

### HISTORY OF THE CASE IN POINT

The Trans-Missouri Freight Association Is No Longer in Existence, but the Decision on Its Affairs Is Having Effect on Similar Organizations.

Chicago, March 23.—Railroad officials, especially those connected with associations, were much disconcerted today at the receipt of the news from Washington that the supreme court of the United States had rendered a majority decision finding the old Trans-Missouri Freight Association an illegal commission, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890.

The decision is expected to effect the organization of the Joint Traffic Association and Western Freight and Passenger Association and the Southwestern Freight Association.

These associations, to a larger or smaller extent, reserve the right-making power from the hands of the traffic officials of the companies represented, especially in the hands of the board of administration, particularly in the case of freight rates.

Pools for the specific division of traffic among the roads interested are also barred under the decision of the highest tribunal, and the least that is expected to follow the important decision is a reorganization of these associations on lines in conformity with the anti-trust law.

The Trans-Missouri Freight Association is no longer in existence, but the decision is none the less effective.

The case was originally brought by the attorney general of the United States on behalf of the interstate commerce commission. He proceeded under the anti-trust law. Before the case came to trial in Kansas, the association was dissolved, but the court insisted on the case being brought to a conclusion. Judge Raines, of the United States circuit court, sitting at Cheyenne, Wyo., dismissed the bill of the attorney general, the brief for the railroads being presented by George R. Peck, general counsel for the Santa Fe system, now with the St. Paul road.

An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at St. Paul, which upheld the decision of the lower court, and it was this last appeal which was decided yesterday.

FUNERAL OF A. J. RIDDLE.

INVENTED DUAL METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHY ON A SINGLE PLATE.

His Interesting Career Came to an End Sunday and His Body Has Been Taken to Macon for Burial.

Columbus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The remains of Mr. A. J. Riddle, whose death occurred in this city Sunday night, were yesterday afternoon carried to Macon, where they will today be interred in the family burial lot at Rose Hill cemetery.

The demise of Mr. Riddle removes one of the south's pioneer photographers, evidences of whose work can today be found in thousands of homes throughout Georgia and Alabama.

Mr. Riddle was born in the city of Baltimore sixty-eight years ago and came to Columbus when a young man. He married Miss Annie Hunley, daughter of a wealthy family of this county, and was widely known as a photographer of genius and original ideas. Shortly before the war he went to Macon, where he was the proprietor of the Ouba house. It was at this place that his mother, who lacked only two months of being 100 years of age, passed away. Mr. Riddle served in the war three years, during which time he was captured three times. He spent several months in prison. Toward the last of the war he was placed at the work of drawing maps for the war department of the south, and did this work for several months in Atlanta. From Atlanta he went to Macon, where he established a photograph gallery. In addition to this gallery he was engaged in the business of photographing the points in the state. The last fourteen years of his life he spent in Columbus.

He is survived by his wife and three children, Mr. John W. Riddle, of this city, and Mr. George A. Riddle and Miss Susie Riddle, of Chicago.

Mr. Riddle was the inventor of the dual picture, by which invention two pictures could be taken on one negative. He did not push this invention, although he might have made money out of it. He took a premium at the Chattanooga exposition.

Mr. Riddle took some Andersons views for which he was offered \$2,000. Mr. Riddle once took a picture of the famous Wesleyan oak at St. Simon's island, under which were standing Bishop Pierce, Dr. Lewick Pierce and Bishop Whiteman.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. recommends the use of the greatest of all tonics, "Malt-Nutrine," and guarantees the merits claimed for it. For sale by all druggists.

GEORGIA CHAUTAUGA.

Albany, Ga., March 23, 1897.

For the above meeting the Southern railway will sell tickets from all points in Georgia to Albany and return at a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Tickets on sale March 20th to 22nd, inclusive, with limit three days from date of sale. For military companies a rate of one cent per mile will be made. The Southern railway has the short and direct line between Atlanta and Albany with two through trains daily. For information apply to any agent of the Southern Railway Company. Ticket office Kimball house corner, Atlanta, Ga.

W. D. VERNON, P. A. C. E. S. ALLEN, C. T. A. W. D. SHERMAN, D. P. A.

THE RIGHTS OF REASON.

Dr. Shutter Preached a Strong Sermon at the Unitarian Church Last Night.

Dr. Marion D. Shutter, preached to a large congregation last night at the Unitarian church, talking for his subject, "The Rights of Reason."

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,"—1 Thes. v, 21.

"There are many words not easy to define," said Dr. Shutter. "All great words belong to this class. The larger they are, the less easily do they yield themselves to the boundaries of definition. Such words as faith, hope and love—we all know something about the qualities they suggest—but we are less easily able to define their dimensions? Who can throw around them a coat line that shall confine all their tossing waters? Faith—who can know more or less of it, but who can measure its grasp on the eternal verities? Hope—everyone knows something about that, but who can formulate in mathematical its rays? Love—who can put into a definition its reach of affection? To this class of great words, the term 'reason' belongs. It is a tremendous word. It measures the entire distance between man and all the orders of creation beneath him; it is the link that unites man to all the orders of creation above him—to God himself.

"We may describe reason somewhat roughly after this manner: It is that faculty of the mind by which (1) we perceive truth and (2) weigh evidence; that faculty, in short, by which we prove all things. Still further, it is that faculty (3) by which we accumulate knowledge and (4) by which we arrange, classify and reduce to unity the knowledge we have acquired; that power, in short, by which we hold fast to that which is good." I might use the language of the text itself as a fair working definition, but say that reason is that faculty of the mind by which we prove all things and hold fast to that which is good? Let us use the term in its plain, common sense, and not the technical sense of the metaphysicians.

"My plea today is for the use of reason in religion, as in all things else. I simply ask that men take the same discernment by which they discover truth everywhere, by which they investigate any political or social or scientific question—and apply it to the subjects of religious thought.

"We have an incident to the purpose in the lesson that has been read. You remember the conversation of Christ with His disciples, and the application He made of that conversation. 'When you see a cloud rising in the west, say, there is going to be heat, and you are to pass. When the south wind blows and begins to sweep over the earth you say there is going to be heat, and you are right in that.' He then continued: 'Why can you not take the same common sense you use in all these things and by it discern the signs of the times in which you live? Why can you not take some intelligence by which you discover these natural truths and weigh and consider the truths I am speaking to you from a spiritual sphere? If you have good sense in everything else why should you not have it in the highest things? Why, in ordinary affairs should you use your reason and lay it aside or bind it to the chariot of some one else in the moral and spiritual realm, whose subjects are of the very utmost concern to you? Why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?'

"Thus argued Jesus. He really came to emancipate the human mind. But since his day, what fetters have been forged in his name."

Dick—I say, Harry, I don't suppose you've got a liver you want to lend me? Harry—Look here, Dick, don't you know that you're throwing away your opportunities? A man who can prophesy like that ought to go into the business of fortune telling.

## CRISIS HAVE EFFECT

The Senate Financial Committee Has More Consideration for Opinions Than the House Has.

### THE TIME FOR CONSIDERATION

A Hearing May Be Requested from Those Interested in the Bill Before the Senate Committee.

### STOPPED ARGUING WITH HOUSE

By July or August the Meaning of the Dingley Bill Is Likely To Be Better Understood and the "Greater McKinley Bill" May Not Go to the President Before September.

New York, March 23.—A Times special from Washington says:

The senate finance committee is affected by the criticism of the tariff bill to a great degree not appreciated in the house.

It is learned from the late talk of senators who are not ready to be quoted that a tariff bill will be made in the senate without regard for the bill made in the house. That being the case, the senate desires plenty of time to do its work.

The finance committee says the house committee has taken all the time it thought necessary. The republicans of the senate committee have been consulted, but not all of them. A slight variation of opinion in that committee would turn the bill inside out. The members insist they are entitled to as much time to think about the bill and to make calculations as the members of the house.

This being the state of affairs in the senate, it is not material whether the domestic duties of the senate are to be fought the Dingley bill as a whole or split it in part, and reject it in other particulars. The action of the house seems likely to be anything but instructive to the senate.

Before the bill gets to the senate the men who were unable to get a hearing or any favorable response from the ways and means committee will have begun their arguments with the senate.

Indeed, they already have stopped arguing with the house. Hearing will be requested and may be allowed. All the information that has already been considered will be offered again and possibly will be considered with different conclusions.

By July or August the meaning of the Dingley bill is likely to be better understood, and it is not at all improbable that September may be here before the "greater McKinley bill" shall have gone to the president for his signature.

THE RIGHTS OF REASON.

Dr. Shutter Preached a Strong Sermon at the Unitarian Church Last Night.

Dr. Marion D. Shutter, preached to a large congregation last night at the Unitarian church, talking for his subject, "The Rights of Reason."

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,"—1 Thes. v, 21.

"There are many words not easy to define," said Dr. Shutter. "All great words belong to this class. The larger they are, the less easily do they yield themselves to the boundaries of definition. Such words as faith, hope and love—we all know something about the qualities they suggest—but we are











## THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local thunderstorms this afternoon; clearing tonight, Wednesday, fair, cooler.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather  
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

# THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 56.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Name of School . . . . .

Name of Pupil . . . . .

Pupil's Address . . . . .

## CYCLONE LEAVES A TRAIL OF DEATH AND DISASTER

### TREMENDOUS DAMAGE DONE IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

Crops Ruined, Houses Destroyed, Cattle Killed and Farms Swept Away, Now Add to the Awful Story Told Yesterday by the Death and Injury of Scores of People.

### THE CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY SWEEP CLEAN

Small Settlements Have Been Lifted Clean Out of Existence, and It Is Impossible to Estimate With Even Reasonable Accuracy the Total Amount of Damage Done—More Names Have Been Added to the List of Dead. Others May Die.

Desolation marks the valley of the Chattahoochee from West Point to the Apalachicola, and thence to the gulf! Running up its affluent streams the wind and the rain have destroyed and drenched the country. The rains in the mountain country, swelling the creeks, have rushed on downward to the rivers, and leaving the Piedmont escarpment a flood, the country below only escaped from the fury of the wind to suffer the waste of the waters. The Flint, the Muckalee, the numberless streams, which deflect gulward in their flow, have all put the Chattahoochee on a boom. From the Alabama side of the watershed comes the same story.

The Georgia and Alabama railroad practically stopped travel yesterday and last night. The Central branches running into southwest Georgia were in the same condition. Albany is practically cut off from outward communication by the flood of the Muckalee at Americus, which holds back the train bearing the military to the chautauque.

Eufaula, Ala., and Fort Gaines, Ga., are centers of floods which have spread out over the farming country. Live at oak has been caught up by the waters and are floating downward, and human beings have been forced to scamp for high lands.

The story of the day is but briefly indicated by reports received.

### WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED

Richard Manson, Wife and Six Children Swept Away and Lost in the Raging Waters.

Eufaula, Ala., March 23.—This city is central in a section which was swept by a tornado yesterday, in which death and disaster has played a dreadful part. For several days there has been summer mildness all through southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama, the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river.

On Sunday the thermometer went up to 80 and the air was oppressive. Yesterday morning leaden skies and increasing wind pressure preceded a storm which came sweeping along with terrific force. Shutters and roofs gave way and for two hours there was terror and desolation.

When the tornado passed off it went to the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochee valley. The reports, soon coming in, told of terrible devastation. The town of Blakely, in Georgia, was nearly lifted out of existence and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

From Henry county, Alabama, around Abbeville, there come stories of death and wreck. A family of five persons is reported killed near Geneva. A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall, which almost resembles a cloudburst in its copiousness. On both sides of the Chattahoochee south of this the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work of preparation, carrying away cabins and stock.

Late last night news came in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river in Henry county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central railroad from Columbus. Waters rushed in and before they could extricate themselves all were lost.

### STORM IN CONTROL.

Railroads Suspended in Many Places and Large Tracts Under Water.

Americus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution. The heavy rains of the past two days continued last night and the country hereabout is flooded. Lowlands about the city are inundated, and vast damage is done to the railroads.

Travel was suspended this morning and two special trains on the Central, conveying the military company and visitors from Macon and Columbus to the Albany chautauque were held here on account of a washout below Americus.

Repairs are being made and the trains may start at noon. No trains on the Georgia and Alabama railroad since yesterday evening. The through line to Savannah is open today.

Muckalee creek is nearly half a mile wide

## WILD LEAP FOR LIFE

Negro Woman Convict Made Desperate Efforts for Her Freedom.

### THE BLOODHOUNDS GAVE CHASE

When She Reached Peachtree Bridge She Sprang Into the Seething Waters.

### SWAM DOWN STREAM FOR A MILE

While the Guards Threatened To Shoot She Swam Ashore, and After Running a Mile Through the Woods Took Refuge in a Barn Where She Was Brought To Bay by the Dogs.

Rather than be re-captured Mattie Ellis, a negro convict who had escaped from the county poorhouse, yesterday afternoon leaped from the iron bridge that spans Peachtree creek, and dived into the seething waters which were rushing beneath. The convict went to the bottom like lead. The creek was swollen from the recent rains and the flood was at its height. When the woman struck the water there was a loud splash which drowned the cry of despair and terror.

The pack of bloodhounds reached the bridge. The trail was lost. The guards, mounted upon fast horses, came at a quick gallop. Their shotguns were loaded with buckshot and they expected to find the woman at bay.

Presently they saw an object in the muddy waters. Then appeared the head and then the black arms of the woman, splashing and struggling in the swollen creek. The body was rolling and pitching in the sweeping tide. The waters rolled her over and over, and at times she was almost dashed out of the foam. It was a struggle for life with the convict.

Peachtree creek is entirely out of its bank, and the rains have made a mountain torrent out of the peaceful stream that winds its silvery length to the Chattahoochee. The most expert swimmer could barely live in the flood of waters and the guards stood looking at the woman, expecting every moment to see her sink to the muddy bottom.

In a moment the woman steadied herself for a mighty effort. She raised her head high above the waters, and turning upon her side, began to strike out with her hands. Gradually she moved out upon the surface of the waters, fighting bravely in the unequal contest.

GUARDS AND DOGS FOLLOW. When the woman leaped from the dizzy height day was just breaking in the east. All through the night and rain the guards and dogs had followed the trail of the fleeing woman.

She escaped from the convict camp at the poor farm just before sundown and the dogs were called and put on the trail. The pack of hounds owned by Captain Milan were added to the county's pack.

Over the hills and through the valleys the chase went on all night. At times the dogs were hot on the trail and the woman was sighted several times, but she would turn back upon her tracks as the hares when he is hunted, and would evade the pursuing pack.

When the woman was almost captured on the bridge she leaped wildly into the water. The guards divided their posse and one crowd followed down one side of the stream and another party went the other way, keeping in sight of the struggling convict.

At a sudden turn in the creek, where the banks are high, the woman was lost to sight. She turned and struggled into an alcove which had been washed in the banks. The guards could not see her, but they saw the wide excavation and called to her to surrender.

On all sides the water was a protection to the woman and the guards were afraid to enter the swollen stream. "If you don't come out we will shoot," cried one of the posse, "we will shoot."

"Shoot!" said the woman.

The rain was pouring down in torrents. The woman was making her escape.

THE WOMAN MAKES HER ESCAPE. While the posse was deliberating the convict paddled, from out the alcove and slipped from the banks and made a bold dash for liberty again.

She had been gone probably several minutes before the guards knew of her escape. The dogs were again upon the trail and the woman fled for more than a mile through the woods, taking refuge in a vacant barn, where the dogs brought her to bay.

When the woman was arrested she was soaking wet and completely exhausted. She was carried back to the poor farm by the posse, reaching the convict quarters about 8 o'clock this morning.

Mattie Ellis was convicted of larceny and sent up for ten months. She had worked two months of her time when she determined to escape. She will now be shackled and carefully watched by the guards.



HER LEAP FROM THE BRIDGE.

## DOES DEATH DETAIN HIM?

Friends of the Missing J. H. Mountain Recall His Words of Warning.

### SUICIDE IS NOW SUGGESTED

He Is Said To Have Threatened Self Destruction in the Event of Serious Trouble.

### NO ONE HAS YET SEEN HIM

"If I Get Into Deep Trouble I Will Dive Into the River," He Said to His Partner Many Months Ago—He Left Atlanta Going in the Direction of the Chattahoochee River.

"If I ever get into deep trouble I will go to the Chattahoochee river and dive off the bridge."

That is what Mr. J. H. Mountain, the well-known real estate dealer, said to his partner, Mr. Harry Woodward, several weeks ago, while the two men were talking casually about suicide.

Since Mountain was arrested and his case has been pending in the courts, followed by his mysterious escape and disappearance, these words have been repeated and there are many who say they believe he will never be seen alive.

Mountain, it will be remembered, was arrested on the charge of cheating and swindling. When he reached Atlanta accompanied by the arresting officer, he made application for writ of habeas corpus, but his trial second division of the city court. His trial was denied and the officer started with Mountain for South Carolina.

As the train was leaving Atlanta, an officer from the United States federal court served the arresting officer with notice that a writ of habeas corpus had been taken out in that court. The officer, who claimed to be very ill, abandoned his prisoner and returned empty-handed to South Carolina.

The next morning at 10 o'clock Mountain's case was reached in the federal court before Judge Newman, but Mountain was called. He had mysteriously disappeared and no one has seen him since.

It was stated, however, the day of his trial in the federal court that he boarded an electric car in the city and rode out to the Little station, Peyton, on the Chattahoochee river line. When the station was reached he is said to have got off the car and walked away into the woods.

This place is an isolated spot and within a few miles of the river. If Mountain had spoken his words of warning and determination seriously it may be that the unfortunate man, worried over his arrest and humiliating charges, purposely walked to his doom.

Mountain was well-known here in Atlanta, where he was for a number of years engaged in the real estate business. For several months he has been interested in a colonization scheme in South Carolina and it was in this latter state that the charges preferred against him originated. In the meantime not a word has been heard from Mountain. No one is known to have seen him and his friends are anxious about him.

### HOMER'S DOWNFALL.

The Cashier of a Printers Material Establishment Is Said To Be Short.

Philadelphia, March 23.—M. J. Homer, of New York, was arrested here last night on the charge of grand larceny. Until March 6th Homer was manager and cashier of the printers' materials establishment of Damon, Peet & Co.

After his departure his books were examined and a shortage was discovered, which, it is said, will amount to \$16,000. Homer's downfall is said to have been due to betting on the ponies.

## TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE

Gibson, of Tennessee, Fires the First Gun of the Day in Support of the Bill.

### DOCKERY FOR THE OPPOSITION

Newland Discussed the Measure from the Standpoint of the Silver Men.

### STRONG PLEAS FOR PROTECTION

McLaurin, of South Carolina, Makes an Effective Speech in Opposition to the Low Tariff Idea in Regard to Cotton Planters of the South.

Washington, March 23.—Less than two score of the members of the house of representatives were in their seats today at 10 o'clock when the house reassembled under special order for consideration of the tariff bill.

Before proceeding with that, however, Mr. Wilson, democrat, appeared at the bar and was sworn in by Speaker Reed. The first speaker of the day was Gibson, of Tennessee, who spoke in support of the bill.

He was followed by Dockery in opposition. Newlands then discussed the tariff bill from the standpoint of the silver men united with the democrats and populists during the last campaign in opposition to the republicans.

McLaurin, of South Carolina, made a strong plea for protection to the cotton planters of the south.

### COL. LIVINGSTON TO SPEAK.

He Will Take a Strong Stand Against the Free Raw Material Doctrine.

Washington, March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Colonel Livingston is preparing a speech on the tariff and will deliver it tonight or tomorrow.

He takes a strong stand against the free raw material doctrine and shows the futility of the effort of the republicans to make a revenue bill and high protection in the same bill.

Congressman Adamson, of the fourth district, will also make a short speech.

### OVERLAND FLYER COLLIDES

THE CONDUCTOR WILL PROBABLY DIE IN CONSEQUENCE.

One Other Person Was Injured and a Dozen of the Cars and a Fine Locomotive Were Wrecked.

Ogden, Utah, March 23.—At 2:30 o'clock Monday morning the Union Pacific overland flyer, which left Ogden at 1:30 o'clock Sunday night, collided with a freight train at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific roads at Green river, and Conductor Wedell, of the Short Line freight, the rear brakeman, name unknown, and a passenger from Butte, Mont., were seriously injured.

Conductor Wedell will probably die. A dozen cars and an engine were smashed in the wreck.

### AFTER FORTUNE TELLERS.

Junio Hunter has had several fortune tellers reported to him whom he will force to take out licenses before they can practice their arts of forecasting the future. Mr. Hunter says he will compel these seers to pay out of their ample profits the amount of their license.

## Second Edition

4:00 P. M.

## SAMUEL SPENCER AGAINST ALABAMA STREET BRIDGE

He Says Its Construction Would Be a Serious Obstruction to the Proposed New Union Passenger Station. The Central May Fight the Plan.

### HE OFFERS TO GIVE \$25,000 FOR THE VIADUCT

One Will Be Made to the Bridge Committee by the Railroads. Mr. Spencer Explains the Benefit Its Construction Would Bring—The Time Allowed by the Finance Committee to the Railroads To Make Definite Answer About Depot.

The question of a viaduct at Mitchell street instead of a bridge at Alabama street is agitating the minds of the bridge committee and the officials of the railroads which cross the streets in question.

The matter was brought up for discussion at a special called meeting of the bridge committee this morning, and this afternoon Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, will present to the committee a proposition from himself and Mr. H. M. Comer, of the Central, regarding the construction of the proposed viaduct.

At the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, Chairman Camp, of the bridge committee, called the members of his committee together this morning at 9 o'clock in the committee room at the city hall. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing what Mr. Spencer had to say regarding the viaduct and incidentally regarding the new union passenger station for which Atlanta has waited so long.

All the members of the committee were present and a number of prominent citizens who are interested in the proposition.

After the committee had been called to order Chairman Camp explained the object of the meeting and Mr. Spencer was invited to address the committee.

MR. SPENCER'S ADDRESS.

He did so, saying: "This question came up yesterday during a conversation with your chairman and it was decided to call a meeting to see if anything I had to say would interest you and the west-siders and to meet the contingency regarding a bridge at Alabama street."

"As I was in town yesterday I took occasion to talk to your chairman and expressed some views which might be of importance, as there are a number of salient points to be considered in connection with the question. Without undertaking to say what is best for the city in connecting the east and west side there are certain features which are of great importance."

"If you construct the Alabama street bridge you create a grade that cannot be overcome, for if you cross what is known as the old Munroe tracks you are sure to create another grade crossing and I think that this is just what you want to get rid of, and at the same time you are building a long and expensive extension when near by there is a much better one. There is also nearby a possible depot site and we are only awaiting the co-operation of other roads to go ahead with the depot project."

"At this particular point (meaning Alabama street bridge) you create an obstruction, not so much to the Southern as to the Central railroad, which Mr. Comer, who was here yesterday, authorized me to say for him, would be a serious objection because it would ruin the space where he expects to locate a round house and coach yards."

### ADVANTAGE OF A VIADUCT.

"Take the Mitchell street crossing and you have a very objectionable one, where there are seven or eight tracks; it is a crossing over which all the Southern railway trains from the north and west cross once and all the Central and Atlanta and West Point trains cross twice, and by building a viaduct at Mitchell street you would get rid of this, the worst grade crossing in the city, except those in the center of the city."

"I also offer the suggestion that if you build the viaduct, you would save money over the Alabama street bridge, which would be used in placing the streets in the

western portion of the city in a much better condition than they are at the present time. In doing this you eliminate a bad grade crossing, place the streets in good condition and have money left in the treasury."

"So far as the Central is concerned you turn it entirely around by the Alabama street project; it would co-operate with the Mitchell street proposition, but would possibly oppose the Alabama street bridge so far as it legally could. By building the Alabama street bridge you cut off a portion of the Central's property and obstruct to a certain extent the erection of a new depot which has been planned."

"The finance committee in a communication to the railroads has given them sixty days to answer as to what they intend to do regarding the construction of a depot. If this was purely a question with the Southern railway it would not be difficult to give an answer."

"The first thing to consider is: Can the railroads themselves come to an agreement in that time to construct a union depot, and I take it that this is what Atlanta wants."

HE CANNOT ANSWER. "I don't think that this answer can be given in the short time that remains. If forced to an answer it may be for a new union depot, while by waiting a while longer it may be for a union depot. There are also legal questions to be considered and I do not see the slightest hope of the railroads being able to give an answer in the time specified."

"The meeting which was to have been held yesterday and which might have decided the question to a certain extent had to be unfortunately postponed, and as only thirty days is now left to answer the question, I hardly think that there is time enough, and if forced to answer at this time it may be an unfavorable one, while if by waiting it may be favorable."

"If the city will take up the Mitchell street view the railroads will aid it, with the condition, however, that it be left as is to make approaches to the site of the new union station, for we would rather aid the one than contest the other."

Mr. Spencer's remarks were listened to attentively and after he had finished Chairman Camp announced that the committee would be glad to hear from any others present on the subject.

### HOKE SMITH'S VIEWS.

Hon. Hoke Smith was recognized and said:

"The immediate question to be ascertained is how much time the railroads will want to consider the question and make an answer. I do not believe that there is any hope for a union station at Mitchell street, for I do not believe that the state will agree to it, and would be very unwise if it did."

"The next thing is, will you abandon the Alabama street plan for the Mitchell street viaduct before you have any assurance that the new depot will be built?"

On motion of Mr. J. M. Woodward, of the committee, it was decided to take no action on the matter at the present time, and that a postponement be taken until the Central and the Southern could make a proposition as to what they would do.

The remarks of Mr. Smith brought Mr. Spencer to the front again and he said:

### A PROPOSITION TODAY.

"Mr. Smith has expressed quite freely his view that there will be no union sta-

Continued on Eighth Page.



## THE MINORITY'S REPORT ON THE DINGLEY BILL

Bailey, of Texas, Prepares and Reads It, Announcing the Democratic Position and Protesting Against the Republican Programme in Vigorous and Unequivocal Terms.

### OUTLINING DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POSITION

Antagonism to Protection for Protection's Sake—A Ringing Reproof from the Democratic Minority of the Ways and Means Committee—The Minority Did Not Have Time To Prepare a Substitute Bill and Can Only Fight Original.

Washington, March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Here is the answer of the Democratic minority in congress to the Dingley tariff bill yesterday reported favorably to the house of representatives by the republican majority.

It was reported by Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, the democratic leader of the house, as a minority, but not a substitute report from the ways and means committee and reads as follows:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of the country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people.

"We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the maintenance of the government every citizen of this republic is entitled to the full possession and enjoyment of all he can honestly earn; and we deny the right of congress to make or enforce any regulation which requires one man to give any part of his honest earnings toward encouraging the enterprise or increasing the fortune of another.

LESSON OF 1890. "No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the government first collected the money and afterward distributed it among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1890 ventured to this extent in dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the advocates of protection have been forced to abandon it, and they have not dared to incorporate any provision for a direct bounty in the present bill.

"We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle between a law which requires the government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries and a law which enables these industries to collect the money directly from the people. If the government has the right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries and industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay exorbitant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of attaining that end and at least has the advantage of directness and simplicity.

#### IS TAXATION A BLESSING?

"The majority of the committee seems to think that taxation can be made a blessing and that the support of the government, instead of being a burden upon taxpayers can be made to enrich them. If this opinion is well founded then all the struggles for freedom which have revolved around the question of taxation have proceeded upon a false theory; and the American colonists when they determined that they would not submit to taxation without representation indulged a mistaken zeal for liberty. The patriotic resolve of our forefathers not to use goods upon which Great Britain had laid an import duty was wrong. If the argument for protection is right, because, according to that argument the British importers were really paying the tariff over which the American colonists went to war.

"There cannot be found in the wide range of economic literature an authority with the few and rare exceptions which only serve to emphasize the general concurrence, who does not treat taxation, direct or indirect, as a burden; and when we remember that a protective tariff not only collects more for the government than is needed for its economical administration, but that it also enables favored classes to collect more than the government itself, the inference becomes so clear and so enormous that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it can escape their swift and decisive condemnation."

#### ENCOURAGES EXTRAVAGANCE.

Under the heading, "The Bill Encourages Extravagance," Mr. Bailey says: "It follows as a matter of course that a bill based upon a vicious principle must be injurious in its effects, and perhaps no effect could be more pernicious than the extravagance which this bill encourages. The tabulated statement embodied in the report of the committee shows that the bill is expected to raise \$113,000,000 more revenue than was collected in customs duties during the last fiscal year; and yet, as shown by the same report, the difference between the government receipts and disbursements during that year was only \$35,000,000. It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depression that existed in all countries, but even supposing that importations were kept at a level with the importations of 1896, the bill will

collect from the people more than \$80,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

"It may be, however, that the majority should not be arraigned for their open encouragement of extravagance; because it cannot be surprising that gentlemen who think that taxes are not a burden should feel that money derived from taxation ought to be lavishly spent. Nothing could better illustrate the vice of the protective system than the fact that there flows from it as a direct consequence the habit of treating the expenditure of public money as a benefit rather than as a burden to the people.

"It would be cause enough for complaint if the burden were the only result of extravagance, but in a free government extravagance breeds tendencies of the most pernicious character. It not only teaches the people to look to the government for the promotion of all kinds of enterprises, whether for pleasure or for profit, but it makes them impatient against public servants who believe in economy and who believe that public moneys are a trust to be jealously guarded.

DANGER OF A SURPLUS. "President Jackson hardly overstated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as the extravagance which is always resorted to in order to prevent its accumulation. It cannot be forgotten that many of those who advocate a high tariff and defend the extravagance which it engenders did not hesitate to denounce the administration of President Buchanan because in its last year appropriations exceeded the sum of \$80,000,000. Our population at that time was nearly half what it is today, and if the government were properly and frugally administered our expenditures, including liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war, ought not to, and would not, exceed the sum of \$30,000,000.

"The friends of the protective system know that to keep the taxes high they must find some way of spending the money which is being collected. It is therefore the inevitable consequence of collecting more than is proper that improper ways should be devised for spending it. The extravagance which necessitates the billion dollar appropriations which have become such a scandal upon congress, had its origin in the unjust system of levying taxes for the purpose of enabling private interests to prey upon the public through the favoritism of the law."

#### BILL FOSTERS TRUSTS.

"The bill fosters trusts," is another head line, which is explained as follows: "If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it encourages, it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It is not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds unlawful combinations of capital. Indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition should be restricted. True enough, it assumes the patriotic pretense that foreign competition ought not to be permitted against our home industries, but they little understand the selfishness of that human nature which relies upon the favoritism of the law to increase its fortune, who suppose that those men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of congress, will fail to secure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"It is an old adage, and it is as true as it is old, that 'competition is the life of trade,' and whatever tends to restrict competition must tend to restrict trade. The majority of the committee seem to think it an easy matter for us to build a tariff wall about our borders and thus prevent the foreigners from trading with us, but they forget that the same wall which shuts out the foreigners from trading with us must at the same time prevent us from trading with the foreigners.

#### EFFECT ON LABOR.

Treating of the effect of the bill on labor the report says: "The report of the committee on ways and means is singularly silent upon the old pretext that these high taxes are imposed for the benefit of American labor, and the silence may be taken as conceding the democratic contention that the intelligence and skill of the American factory operative is all the protection he needs or desires. The labor argument of the protectionist can be reduced to an absurdity which makes it seem amazing that it should ever have been seriously advanced. To say in one breath that the welfare of labor depends upon its wages and that its wages in turn depend upon its skill and intelligence and in the next breath to say that the very intelligent and highly skilled laborers of this country cannot successfully compete with the ignorant and unskilled

laborers of the old world, is equivalent to saying that skill and intelligence are not of great advantage to the laborers who possess them.

"To our minds it involves a contradiction in history, as well as in economic theory, to hold that the factory labor of a civilized country needs protection against the factory labor of an uncivilized country. The fact that the unskilled laborers of a half-civilized country can live more cheaply than the skilled laborers of a highly civilized country is more than counterbalanced by the greater productiveness of the skilled and intelligent laborer. If this view of the question needed further support than the mere statement of it, it can be found in those excellent works which assert that the skill and intelligence of the American laborer is such that he is able to produce seven times as much as the less skillful and less intelligent laborer of continental Europe, and fifteen times as much as the ignorant and unskilled laborers of Asia.

"Surely it will be admitted that a productive capacity seven times as great as the one and fifteen times as great as the other should be all that the American laborer needs to protect himself against the competition of the European druggists and Asiatic serfs."

#### SUBSTITUTE NOT OFFERED.

The report concludes: "We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means, which met the next morning and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house.

#### ENGLAND'S INSINGERTY.

DILLON SAYS PROPOSED WORK AT SANTA LUCIA IS EVIDENCE OF IT.

Upon the Top of the New Arbitration Treaty Comes Proposition To Spend Money For Defenses Near United States.

London, March 23.—During the debate last night on the military works bill in the house of commons, Mr. John Dillon, leader of the anti-Parnellites, protested against the proposed expenditure of £250,000 on military works upon the island of Santa Lucia, which, he said, was the hall door of the United States, with which nation there was no likelihood of war.

At any rate, Mr. Dillon said, the fact that Great Britain proposed spending such a sum of money on military preparations in Santa Lucia showed the lack of sincerity on the part of the government respecting the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Mr. Charles Dilke, one of the radical leaders, defended the proposal of the government. "The work," he said, "had really been delayed for long."

The bill including the vote for the works in Santa Lucia then passed the committee stage.

#### TO STOP WHITECAPS.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO BREAK UP THEIR OUTRAGES.

Governor Taylor Offers Rewards and Bills Are Being Passed To Severely Punish These Offenders.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—The state authorities have taken steps to put an end to whitecap outrages, notably in Sevier county. Governor Taylor recently offered the reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of William Whaley and his wife, who were shot down at their home near Sevierville last December.

Leading citizens of the county also offered a reward of \$750 for the arrest and conviction of the culprits.

Yesterday the house of representatives passed a bill declaring the conduct of whitecaps a felony and fixing the punishment for the violation of the law at imprisonment for not less than three or more than twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

#### BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED.

But Oldfield Is Permitted To Leave The Jail Without Furnishing Bonds.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—C. B. Oldfield, president of the Commercial Savings bank of Leeds, this county, was yesterday indicted on a charge of accepting deposits after the bank was insolvent.

He was not actively concerned in its management and says the indictment was returned through spite.

He was in town from Omaha, where he now lives, and secured his release without bond.

#### BAD FIRE IN HURON.

The Alliance and Many Other Buildings Destroyed—Valuable Instruments Lost.

Huron, S. D., March 23.—Fire Monday morning destroyed \$75,000 worth of property, including the alliance building, valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$10,000. The United States weather bureau lost all its records and instruments, but most of the records of the government land office were saved.

#### ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

The Ministerialists Now Have Large Majority In The House of Deputies.

Rome, March 23.—At a late hour last night additional returns from the election of 230 ministerialists, 15 members of the constitutional opposition, 14 radicals and 18 socialists.

#### WHITE INFANT FOUND.

Columbus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

## MAY BE LEE'S SUCCESSOR

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, Can Be Consul General to Cuba If He Wants To Be.

### ONE MAN DECLINED THE JOB

McKinley Wants a Lawyer and a Statesman "Without a Jingo Hair in His Head."

### BUT TREATY RIGHTS MUST STAND

The News from Cuba Shows That Weyler Is Steadily Depopulating the Island of Women, Children, Old Men and Invalids While the Insurgents Are Now and Then Winning Skirmish Fights—A Sample Incident Which Shows Weyler's Methods.

New York, March 23.—A Washington special to The World says:

The president will send a new consul general to Havana as soon as he can. He has tendered the office to a distinguished citizen who, after consideration, has declined the offer, saying that the climate would not agree with him. By his request his name is withheld.

President McKinley had selected a man who would command the confidence of the business and commercial interests. He does not mean to send to Havana as consul general or to Madrid as minister any one who, to use the expression of one very near to the president, "has a jingo hair in his head."

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### SPANIARDS ATTEMPT MURDER

Try To Assassinate a British Subject and England Is Now Vainly Seeking Redress.

London, March 23.—The Times publishes a lengthy story from its Havana correspondent, the details of which, he says, were obtained with great difficulty, of endeavors to murder Henry Dabrignon, a Canadian, manager of the Parque Alto plantation, by two uniformed Spanish soldiers.

The attempts were made on October 6th last, in the presence of Dabrignon's wife. The motive for the crime is presumed to have been the fact that Dabrignon had struck a Spanish officer and had then publicly insulted the queen regent.

The correspondent adds that the British vice-consul at Cienfuegos has vainly sought redress of the Spanish officials.

### DE RIVERA LACKS NERVE.

Not Much Confidence Felt in the Man Selected To Put Down the Philippine Islands Insurrection.

London, March 23.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that General Primo de Rivera, captain general of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed General Polavieja, captain general of the Philippine islands, who is to be invalided home.

General Polavieja is disgusted with the lack of support furnished him by the government in his attempts to crush the rebellion in the islands. The nomination of General de Rivera as his successor has created a bad impression, as he is regarded as wanting in courage.

### ROLOFF TRIAL BEGUN.

Captain Hudson Has Turned States Evidence and Will Aid the Spanish Prosecution.

Baltimore, March 23.—The trial of General Carlos Roloff, war secretary of the Cuban junta in the United States, and Dr. Joseph Louis for alleged filibustering began in the United States district court this morning. Albert S. J. Owens and General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, and H. F. Reubens and Leon T. Benoit, of New York, represent the defendants. District Attorney Marbury will be assisted by William G. Johnson, of Washington, American attorney for the Spanish legation, who was especially assigned by ex-Attorney General Harmon to prosecute the Cuban patriots.

There are two indictments against the accused, one for conspiracy for the purpose of sending a military expedition against a friendly power, and the other charging the sitting out and sending of such an expedition. The expedition referred to was sent on the steamer Woodard, which left this port July 1, 1895. It is charged that the expedition was planned here and that the vessel took on arms and men in Florida and landed them in Cuba.

Captain Hudson, who was in command of the vessel, claimed that he was abandoned by the Cuban junta and for that reason decided to give evidence in the case.

### AN INSURRECTION INCIDENT

Weyler's Warfare Is Rapidly Depopulating Cuba of Women, Children and Old Men.

New York, March 23.—A special dispatch to The Times from Tampa, Fla., says: "The passengers on the Olivette last night told a story of the horrors of the war."



BARTOLOME MASO, Who Becomes President of the Cuban Republic Through the Death of Salvador Cisneros—He Was Formerly Vice President.

told a story of the horrible murder committed in Pinar del Rio province last week, near Artemisa, of the family of Captain Luis Perez, a Cuban leader, by the Spanish guerrillas. His wife, three sisters and five children were killed in cold blood. They were living some distance from the town when this band approached. The women hid and refused to open the doors when the guerrillas demanded entrance.

They forced the doors with their muskets and soon found the poor women. Mrs. Perez was found in one room hidden with the children behind a bed. The guerrillas raised their machetes to kill them. The mother threw up her arms pleading for mercy. They told her that she must die. She then pleaded for the lives of her children, but for answer she received a saber slash that split her head open, scattering her brains and blood upon the helpless infant she held in her arms.

Four other children were slaughtered. The guerrillas then pillaged the premises. They found the two sisters and endeavor to extort confessions of rebel plots from them. When they found that nothing could be learned the women were subjected to the grossest indignities and afterwards murdered.

Not yet satisfied, the band went through the house and plundered it thoroughly, taking everything they could use. Juan Perez, an aged relative of the family, had crept up into the loft of the old-fashioned house where he was a silent witness to all that took place. As soon as the murders had gone he fled to the camp of the insurgents and told them the story.

### A. M. PALMER SUED.

WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL MANAGER SERVED WITH PAPERS.

Dinner at Delmonico's Was Interrupted by the Process—The Manager of His Old Theater the Plaintiff.

New York, March 23.—Mr. Theodore Moss, proprietor and manager of Wallace's theater, has begun suit in the supreme court against Mr. A. M. Palmer, the former manager of that house, to recover about \$50,000 for part of which sum he holds Mr. Palmer's promissory notes, while for the balance he has checks which the banks in which they were drawn returned unpaid.

The papers in the case were served on Mr. Palmer while he was at dinner at Delmonico's Saturday night.

"Part of this money," said Mr. Moss yesterday, "is due for the rent of Wallace's theater, which Palmer failed to pay me last summer, and the rest is money loaned him. My lawyer tells me the case will come to trial in a month or two."

"I have also another suit to bring against Mr. Palmer," he added. "Under his contract with me, he was to pay me a certain rent for the theater and also a percentage of the profits. I was also to get a percentage of the profits of all companies sent out on the road from this theater. I have not been paid all my rent and I have never yet got any part of the profits. I know that some of the companies sent from here by Palmer made immense profits. For instance, E. S. Willard made something like \$70,000 on the road under Mr. Palmer's management."

"Now, I intend to sue Mr. Palmer for an accounting of his management of my theater. Later on I may take some more stringent steps against him. I don't know yet."

### HOT CORN SITUATION.

It Is Now More Grave Than Those Interested in It Are Willing To Admit.

Galveston, March 23.—It is authoritatively ascertained that the British steamship Bena, which received 120,000 bushels of corn from the Galveston Wharf Company's elevator, which was pronounced in a shipboard condition by an expert inspector, has been compelled to discharge the same back into the elevator, as it began to heat in her hold.

The hot corn situation here is more grave than those interested are willing to admit and every effort is being made to conceal the facts.

### VALLEDA DISABLED.

Reported by the Frigate that Her Crank Shaft Is Broken, but All on Board Are Well.

London, March 23.—The Belgian steamer Frigate, Captain Nickels, at Antwerp, from New York, reports that on March 17th in latitude 50 north, longitude 50 west, she spoke the British steamer Velleda, Captain Hocken, from New Orleans February 23, for Manchester, with her crank shaft broken.

The Velleda wanted to be towed, and it was impossible for the Frigate to tow her, so she was reported as all well.

## THE FLOOD SUFFERERS

Memphis Relief Committee Issues a Statement of the Condition of the Flooded Country.

### WATER ABOUT STATIONARY NOW

Breaks Have Occurred in the Levees at Cottonwood Point and Other Places.

### A BIG CYCLONE VISITS INDIANA

No Lives Were Reported Lost, but a Great Amount of Damage Has Been Done and Some Narrow Escapes Are Made.

St. Louis, March 23.—There was occasional rifts yesterday in the black cloud of despondency that has rested over the flooded valleys of the southern rivers. Several points report the water at a standstill and in two cases slight falls.

At Memphis the government gauge showed thirty-seven feet, a fall of an inch in twenty-four hours. At Nashville the river receded two feet and all danger there is past.

At Cairo, Ill., and Caruthersville, Mo., the water is about stationary.

The city of Memphis relief committee issued the following yesterday: "The sufferers by floods in eastern Arkansas, lower Missouri and the islands in the Mississippi river are coming to this city in large numbers. Many of them are actually in need of aid. Some are able to take care of themselves. The exact needs cannot as yet be determined.

"Memphis so far has through its liberality sufficiently rendered the necessary aid and has funds to continue the good work for a while.

"We are receiving contributions from many generous people from other points, for which we express our deepest thanks.

"The uncertainty as to the length of time the present condition of affairs will exist makes the committee hesitate as to what course it should pursue in seeking aid. We recognize the fact that a call from us for aid will receive prompt and generous donations. But we cannot afford to ask for more than is needed.

"If we find our ability to provide for the distressed is not equal to the emergency we will so notify the public.

"F. B. HUNTER, Chairman.

"RICHARD R. ABERNATHY, Secretary."

The rescue fleet of five steamers is supplemented by skiffs, flatboats, dugouts and any sort of craft that will float.

### CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

Many Narrow Escapes Reported, but No Deaths Have Resulted—Buildings Are Blown To Pieces.

Cynthiana, Ind., March 23.—A cyclone visited this town at 3 o'clock Monday morning, doing great damage.

The opera house was demolished. On the opposite side of the street it caught a frame dwelling, scattering it in every direction. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Nisby and Mrs. Tomlin, escaped by rushing from the house just as it fell.

A brick building used as a saleroom in the same block also went down. Several barns were torn down and others unroofed. The Baptist church was moved several feet. Fences and small buildings in the town and adjoining country were swept away. No lives have been reported lost.

### ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

Rivers Are Falling in Some Places, but the Tennessee Continues To Go Up.

Cairo, Ill., March 23.—The Mississippi river was swollen by the heavy rain of Sunday night and Monday morning, the gauge reading fifty-one feet. The weather Monday was bright and pleasant and the situation is encouraging.

Reports received show that the upper Ohio, Wabash and Cumberland rivers are falling. The Tennessee river, however, continues to rise at the rate of an inch per hour.

A relief boat left here yesterday and will proceed to Memphis, picking up refugees en route.

### SURROUNDED BY WATER.

Occupants of Houses Forced To Abandon Their Homes That Have Become So Many Islands.

Paducah, Ky., March 23.—The river was stationary here yesterday morning and the feeling of apprehension is beginning to subside. Reports received from along the Cumberland river show that the entire district is inundated.

Almost every house in Pinckneyville is surrounded by the water and the occupants forced to abandon their homes.

### PRISONERS ESCAPE.

A Delivery Is Made in Joliet Jail and Three Counterfeiters Escape.

Joliet, Ill., March 23.—The three most dangerous prisoners in the county jail here, all counterfeiters, who had been held to await the action of the federal grand jury, escaped early Monday morning by sawing through the bars of two windows, taking down a heavy iron screen and dropping in safety twenty feet to the ground.

The fugitives are James Foley, Jacob Johnson and John Albert Stong, the last named being a noted counterfeit.

## BERLIN IN GALA ATTIRE

The Centennial Is Being Kept in the German Capital in Magnificent Style.

### BANQUET IN THE WHITE HALL

Emperor William Makes a Speech About the Former Kaiser of the Same Name.

### OPERA HOUSE FINELY DECORATED

The Emperor Personally Thanks the Director for the Beautiful Appearance, and the Visiting Royalty Is Also Delighted—The Illuminations Throughout the City.

### RECEIVER NAMED.

JUDGE BALL APPOINTED ONE FOR A LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Christopher Columbus Company Goes Under and the Belief That One of Its Officers Was Short Is Prevalent.

Chicago, March 23.—A bill for a receiver for the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association was filed in the superior court yesterday by the president of the association, who charges David R. Sachel, secretary, and Karl Kronenberger, treasurer, as short in their accounts to the amount of \$35,000.

The bill states that Sachel admitted that he had appropriated \$10,000 of the funds. Judge Ball appointed Arthur Nollan receiver of the association. The liabilities are stated to be \$112,500 and the assets \$77,500.

Police officers were sent to guard the offices today to prevent threatened breaking open of the safe and confiscation of the property.

Mrs. Sachel says her husband is in Indiana and will return.

### MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Bold Burglars Take Advantage of Mr. Amadell's Trip to the Theater.

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—Burglars entered the home of George I. Amadell, a wealthy brewer, last night and carried off jewelry and money to the extent of about \$15,000.

The family were at the theater and the servants had left the house.



## MRS. COLLIER CANNOT LIVE

Dr. McRae Gives Up All Hope for Her and the End Is Hourly Expected.

### SAD SCENE AT THE BEDSIDE

Mr. Collier Has Lost Hope, and It Is Said That His Wife Cannot Survive.

### CHANGE FOR THE WORSE TODAY

Mrs. Collier is making desperate efforts to conquer the dread hand of disease, but fate seems against her and she is slowly sinking.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier is almost beyond hope for her recovery. Messages from her bedside this afternoon are to the effect that she is dangerously ill and that there seems to be little or no hope that she will survive much longer.

Mrs. Collier's condition seems to have grown worse in the last few hours and at 1 o'clock it was feared that the end was not far away. Mr. Collier and his daughter and intimate friends of the family have been at Mrs. Collier's bedside all day, and the precarious condition of the wife of the mayor caused much alarm among them.

Every effort is being made to stem the tide against the sick woman, but it seems a hopeless task for the physicians and her nurses. The ill hand of the dread disease has gained complete control over the strength of the sick woman, and those about her bedside have given up all but a slight hope.

Dr. McRae, one of the attending physicians, has announced that there is no hope for Mrs. Collier, and he is hourly expecting the end. Other physicians concur in the opinion of Dr. McRae and Mr. Collier is almost forced to give up the slender hope that his beloved wife would yet resist the march of the fatal hand of the disease and regain her former health.

The scene at the bedside is a sad one, and the alarming condition of Mrs. Collier has caused a general pall in the city.

### TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY

ARNER, HIS BROTHER, HAS ALREADY ARRIVED THERE.

The President Will Follow, but the Exact Time of His Expected Arrival Is Not Given Out to the Public.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 23.—Abner McKinley, of New York, brother of the president, with his family, arrived in the city last evening and was immediately driven to the Hotel Dennis.

Mrs. McKinley, the aged mother of the president, is with them. While it is admitted that the president and Mrs. McKinley will shortly join the other members of the white house family here, all information as to the time of their expected arrival is refused.

### DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND

Mrs. M. E. Webb Tells Pathetic Story of Cruel Desertion in the Superior Court This Morning.

A divorce suit with more than the usual pathetic incidents was tried in the superior court this morning before Judge Lumpkin, in which Mrs. M. E. Webb told the sad story of domestic unhappiness.

Mrs. Webb was the principal witness in the case and she told of her marriage when she was young and beautiful and life was full of promise. She said she married Henry E. Webb in 1882 but on account of cruel treatment she was compelled to ask the courts to annul her marital vows and restore her maiden name.

She testified that her husband, soon after the marriage, began to mistreat her, failing to provide her with clothes and the necessities of life. She said that just before the birth of her baby he left her and she was dependent entirely upon the charity of her friends and neighbors.

After her baby was born she says her husband returned and asked that she might live with her, but being afraid of him and remembering his cruel desertion, she says she told him that she could never live with him and was going to ask the court for a divorce.

### SEEKING INFORMATION.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama Visits Commissioner Nesbitt.

Yesterday Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, was visited by Commissioner Culver, who was elected to that position in Alabama last fall.

Commissioner Culver is now in the official routine of his work and his visit was for the purpose of informing himself as to the manner of conducting the office in Georgia.

He expressed considerable surprise at the amount of work done by the Georgia department of agriculture and especially concerning the amount of literature sent out.

In Alabama the department only sends out one small fertilizer bulletin, whereas the bulletin sent out by the department here contains much valuable information for the farmers, and Colonel Nesbitt's monthly talks to farmers are now published in over 100 newspapers in the state.

Commissioner Culver was shown through the department and commented very favorably on the handsome display which is in course of preparation for shipment to Nashville. He was much pleased with the work of the department here and will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the work in Alabama.

## BIG KICK GOES UP

Citizens Complain That the City Is Not Properly Patrolled by the Police Officers.

### BURGLARS RIOT EVERYWHERE

They Have Recently Looted Many Residences and Business Houses Throughout the City.

### NOT ENOUGH OFFICERS ON FORCE

The Authorities Say They Cannot Protect the City with the Small Force and That More Men Should Be Allowed Them—Citizens May Lodge Complaint with Council.

The recent widespread and unchecked work of burglars and the inability of the police force to apprehend the criminals has caused a great deal of discussion of the matter among the citizens who reside in the outer sections of the city and the parts which are unprotected.

The people are making complaint that their homes are not being sufficiently guarded by the police, and many citizens are considering the advisability of taking some formal action in the matter. They say the residence sections of the city are not sufficiently protected and that something should be done to improve the service.

When asked about the matter the police authorities say that the force of men in the department is too small, and that they cannot afford better service than is being rendered at this time.

The whole matter is becoming one of especial interest to everybody who resides in the strictly residence sections and a big kick is going up. The recent bold robberies committed right in the heart of the city and the many burglaries reported from the residence sections have caused the people to begin to think about the matter, and many citizens are making complaint.

The force is now divided in three watches and with the small number of men on the force each watch is necessarily small. There are but few policemen on the beats at the same time and the burglars seem to have had things their own way in recent weeks. The police authorities say the force is so small it is impossible to afford proper protection to the residence sections, it requiring the great majority of the force to look after the business sections and center of the city, where the great interests of the city are located.

For some time the citizens of the residence section of the city have been making complaint that they seldom see policemen, and they are asking some of the councilmen and other city officials about the matter.

The action of the council in putting down the appropriation for the police department is being discussed and it is by no means improbable that some step will be taken looking to the formulation of a petition to the council to restore the usual appropriation and increase it with sufficient funds to enable the police board and officers to employ enough men to properly patrol the entire city.

The people demand police protection, and unless there is a stop put to the work of the burglars a serious complaint may be lodged with the council.

### CITY IS MADE DEFENDANT.

Butler Street Vitriol Paving Causes Another Suit To Be Filed Against City.

A suit was filed in the superior court yesterday by W. A. and S. B. Hoke, residents of North Carolina, against the city for the recovery of money paid by them on account of the illegal paving of North Butler street.

The petition alleges that when the suit to stop the assessment for the vitriol brick pavement was filed, they had themselves made parties plaintiff and that their names as such were before both the superior and the supreme courts. They further allege that while suit was pending they received a notification from the city marshal, John W. Humphries, that a fine had been issued against them by the city clerk, J. W. Phillips, and that unless the claim was paid in five days their property would be advertised and sold.

When this was received they went to the marshal's office and paid the claim under protest. They stated that the supreme court decided that the assessment was illegal in the case of Atlanta against J. N. Smith et al., and say that they have made two attempts to have the city return the money without resorting to suit, but that both petitions were turned down. The petitioners claim that the city has put them to unnecessary trouble and inconvenience by so refusing and ask that they be allowed their lawful expenses. The city declined to return the money on the ground that the claimants have forfeited their rights by paying over the money and that the property had been benefited by the improvement. The suit is brought to the next term of the superior court. Mr. Hoke is represented by Mr. H. P. Alexander, the attorney in the original case by which the Butler street assessment was set aside.

### WEAVER IMPROVING.

J. P. Weaver, the young man who was shot for a burglar by mistake Saturday morning, is reported to be doing as well as may be expected by the hospital authorities. "It is now thought he may get well."

## EXAMINING BANK'S BOOKS

The Assignees of the Defunct West Point State Bank Go Over the Institution's Accounts.

### SYMPATHY FOR THE CASHIER

Great Need for a Bank Is Evident and a New One Will Undoubtedly Be Started.

### LARGER CAPITAL IS MUCH NEEDED

Large Loans Required and a Big Quantity Is Kept in Circulation. Merchants Have Met with the Object of Starting a Bank.

West Point, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Messrs. J. L. Askew and Henry T. Woodard, who are the assignees of the defunct State bank which closed its doors yesterday morning, are busily engaged in examining the books of the institution and will in a few days be able to collect all the collateral on the outstanding notes and loans of the bank, and will pay all depositors in full.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Mr. Bailey, the cashier, who is a first-class banker in every respect.

There will no doubt be another bank started by the merchants of the town, as a meeting was held for that purpose several weeks ago.

The great trouble with all banks that have started here has been that they have not had ample capital to meet the demands of the merchants and planters, who borrow vast sums during the course of a year.

### FOR A MATERNITY WARD.

Old-Fashioned Women's Club Will Give a Delightful Entertainment.

The Old-Fashioned Women's Club is at present engaged in preparations for a beautiful bazaar to be given soon after Easter at the residence of Mrs. Wilber Moore. The object of the club is to raise money to institute a maternity ward in the Grady hospital, and to this end the club will continue to bestow their energies.

When the bazaar is held there will be prizes offered to the ladies of Atlanta for the best dressed doll, the dolls entered for the contest not to be less than twelve inches in height.

Tomorrow the club will meet at the home of Mrs. Julien Field to sew and make arrangements for the bazaar.

The members are Mrs. Wilber Moore, Mrs. Robert Foreman, Mrs. Julien Field, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. T. R. Cobb, Mrs. Morris Brandon and Mrs. Henry Inman. The ladies are busily preparing salable articles now by which they hope to make enough money to start the project so dear to their hearts.

This order of old-fashioned women is the head of many chapters, each chapter having a different charity in hand.

### TO ELECT DELEGATES.

Both Posts of the Travelers Protective Association To Hold a Meeting.

Saturday night there will be a joint meeting of Post B and Post F, of the Travelers Protective Association, at the Kimball house.

The meeting will be held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention, which will meet in Atlanta April 23 and 24th.

Preparations are being made to give the visiting members a big reception when they come to Atlanta. The meetings will be held at the Kimball and the Atlanta clubs, and it is probable that the largest and most representative delegation of Georgia traveling men that ever attended a meeting of the national association will be there on that occasion.

### FILES BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Interesting Case Against the Southern Railway Is Pending in the United States Court.

B. F. Avera recovered a verdict in the federal court on the 13th day of February, 1897, for \$12,500 against the Southern Railway Company. He was represented by Maddox & Terrell and the road was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

After the trial the road's attorneys gave notice of an appeal. Yesterday the attorneys for both sides appeared before Judge Newman and the railroad filed a bill of exceptions alleging that Judge Newman erred in refusing to direct a verdict in its favor at the closing of the plaintiff's evidence, and in also refusing the defendant's request for an affirmative charge and for the direction of a verdict in its favor at the closing of all the evidence in the case.

The case now goes to the federal court of errors to be held in New Orleans. The road was required to give a bond in the sum of \$2,500 to prosecute the appeal, and it is probable that the case will come up in the court of appeals at the next term.

### MURPHEY GETS A VERDICT.

In His Suit Against the Consolidated Street Railway Company Found a Verdict for Only \$100.

## THE POOL IS BROKEN

Georgia Railroad Commission Decides in Favor of the Queen and Crescent.

### WILL THE ORDER STAND?

An Appeal May Be Taken on the Ground of Lack of Jurisdiction in the Case.

### A VERY NICE POINT OF LAW

The State Government Has Jurisdiction Over the Waters of the Chattahoochee River, but the United States Government Controls Navigable Waters.

The Georgia railroad commission rendered an important decision this morning.

It was that all boats doing a traffic business on the Chattahoochee river must be treated alike, and that there must be no discrimination against competing lines on the part of the railroad pool. The complaint was brought before the commission some time ago that the four railway lines operating on the Chattahoochee river had formed a combination against the Queen and Crescent line of steamboats, placed on the river by the business men of Columbus for the purpose of obtaining lower rates. The complainants showed that the railroad companies controlled their several boat lines and that they had endeavored to crush out the Queen and Crescent line by discriminating against it in the way of rates on goods consigned to points along the river where the pool controlled the terminal privileges.

The decision orders that all steamboats shall be given equal rates at the terminal points on all business originating in Georgia or consignment sent from one point to another within the limits of the state.

The question which now arises is one of jurisdiction. If an appeal is taken to the courts the point will be made that while the state government controls the river to low water mark on the western shore so far as the river is the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Alabama, that the federal government has jurisdiction over all navigable waters within the territory of the United States.

The point is a delicate one and such an issue has never been raised before in the railroad commission. The decision, so far as that body is concerned, is final, and the power of the pool is broken by the decision, which will be a matter of much gratification to the people of Columbus and other towns along the river.

### THEY TOOK POSSESSION.

MRS. JONES AND HER HUSBAND LIKE A CERTAIN HOUSE.

The Eagle and Phenix Mills Claim It Belonged to Them, but That Did Not Deter Them from Living in It.

Columbus, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Yesterday the case of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company against Mrs. Ophelia Jones and husband, of the town of Girard, came up for trial.

The couple was charged with forcible entry and unlawful detainer, it being alleged that they have been residing in a house belonging to the Eagle and Phenix Company contrary to the consent of the company. The defendants admitted that they had taken possession of the house, but claimed that it was their own. The decision returned was in favor of the mills and the prospects are that the defendants, who are old people, will appeal the case to the circuit court of Russell county.

The case is a somewhat celebrated one. Mr. and Mrs. Jones persist in keeping possession of a house which the courts have awarded to the mills, but which the couple claims was inherited by Mrs. Jones. The couple has been sued several times, but like the celebrated cat, they always come back.

### HIS PARDON WAS COMING

PATIENT PRISONER COULD LOOK AHEAD HALF A CENTURY.

Three Prisoners Escape from the Stockade of the Chenacha Lime Works Yesterday, but One Who Could Did Not.

Auburn, Ala., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Sunday night about 10 o'clock three white prisoners broke out of the stockade at the Chenacha lime works in this, Lee, county.

One was under a sentence of twelve years; one for two and one for five. Another white prisoner who is under a life sentence for murder refused to go out. He says he is on his good behavior expecting a pardon in about fifty years.

This lime company has on hand a trained pack of bloodhounds, but on account of the heavy rains the dogs could do nothing tracing the escaped convicts.


### WASHOUT NEAR LUMPKIN.

The Heavy Rainfall Throughout the Section Does Very Great Damage.

Lumpkin, Ga., March 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

We had yesterday the worst rain storm in our history.

The precipitation was six or seven inches. All westbound trains on the Georgia and Alabama railway are stopped here on account of a washout near this town. Farm-lands are terribly washed.



## Every Blood Disease

Can not be cured by every so-called blood remedy. In fact, there are few blood remedies that really cure any blood disease. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is absolutely the only one which can have any effect whatever upon deep-seated, real blood diseases. There is not a disease of the blood, it matters not how obstinate, which it does not promptly reach and permanently cure. The greatest claims for S. S. S. are made by those whom it has cured.

**THROWN FROM A HORSE.**

Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kas., writes: "A few years ago my granddaughter, Bertha Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, sustaining a contusion of the scalp, which resulted in blood poisoning. For more than a year there were running sores on her head and neck, which the constant treatment of the best physicians failed to arrest. As a last resort S. S. S. was used, soon affording relief, and in a few months she was cured entirely."

**YEARS OF SUFFERING.**

Mr. Chas. Glenn, 1563 Dudley St., Cincinnati, writes: "From childhood I was afflicted with a terrible itching skin disease, for which I have been treated constantly for years. My entire body was covered with blotches, and some of the best physicians in this city have endeavored to cure me. S. S. S. is the only remedy equal to the disease, however, for it has cured me completely, and I shall never cease praising it."

**ABLAZE WITH ERYSIPELAS.**

Miss Ada Wainwright, of Alamo, Tenn., says: "I have suffered agonies with bone erysipelas; one of my limbs became so inflamed that it had to be lanced constantly. The best physicians treated me for three years, and I was finally declared incurable. Some one suggested S. S. S., and the first bottle made an improvement. Six bottles effected a cure, leaving my skin clear and pure, without a sign of the dreadful disease."

**COVERED WITH SORES.**

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., writes: "For two years my body was covered with a mass of itching sores caused by impure blood, which gave me incessant pain. I was given various treatment, but got worse steadily, the best physicians being unable to relieve me. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and I am sure it has no equal as a blood remedy."

## Purely Vegetable

Swift's Specific is the only purely vegetable blood remedy, guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, arsenic, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It cures every blood disease. There is Nothing Half as Good.

## REORGANIZATION ABOUT PERFECTED

Southeastern Freight Association Succeeds S. S. F. A.

### A MEETING IN ATLANTA

One Will Be Held Here on April 14th To Elect Officers—Reduced Rates to Several Important Assemblies Announced.

The Southwestern Freight Association will succeed the Southern States Freight Association on the first of May. This was virtually decided upon at a meeting of the traffic officials of the various southern roads held at the Jefferson hotel, in Richmond, yesterday.

A reorganization plan has been under consideration for several weeks and the change was agreed upon yesterday. The name of the new association was not fully agreed upon, several names were suggested and it was about decided that the Southeastern Freight Association was about as good an appellation as could be found, and that name will undoubtedly be adopted at a meeting which will be held in Atlanta for a final arrangement of matters, incidental to the change, on April 14th.

The new plan provides for the abolishment of the office of the commissioner, and the election in his place of a chairman of a board of control, which will have full supervision over all matters regarding the adjustment of rates and disagreements.

### COL. HAINES MAY RESIGN.

The association did not decide upon any officer, but those will be elected at the meeting which will be held here. It is understood that Colonel H. S. Haines, the present commissioner of the old association, will be offered the chairmanship of the new association, but whether he will accept or not is a matter of conjecture, as he is said to want to retire and take a tour of the continent with his daughter.

Colonel Haines is now at Old Point Comfort attending a meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association, and could not be seen at his office.

The new organization will probably give employment to the present set of clerks and very few if any of them will be left in the old by the reorganization.

AUTHORIZED RATES. Commissioner Richardson, of the Southern States Passenger Association, has issued circulars authorizing one fare round trip tickets for the following occasions:

Supreme court, Catholic Knights of America, Mobile, Ala., May 11th to 15th. General assembly, Presbyterian church, Warsaw, Ind., May 20th to June 2d. Grand Commandery Knights Templars, Rome, Ga., May 15th to 18th. Young Men's Christian Association, Summer school, Knoxville, Tenn., June 15th to 25th. Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Savannah, Ga., May 15th to 25th. Educational Association, Talladega, Ala., June 1st to 25th. Alabama chautauque, Talladega, Ala., June 1st to July 15th. Presbyterian church general assembly of the United States, Charlotte, N. C., May 25th to 31st.

## FALLING BRICK HITS A MAN

Austell Building Workmen Decline To Tell Victim's Name.

### WAS WALKING ON STREET

A Big Load of Brick Fell from a Derrick and One Struck a Citizen on the Head, Painfully Cutting Him.

The people walking on the sidewalk which the new Austell building fronts are in danger of being struck by falling material.

The great derricks that carry up the brick and stone to the top part of the building sometimes travel immediately over the sidewalk, carrying with them their immense loads of stone or brick.

It makes it very dangerous to the passers-by, as the stones are liable to fall on the sidewalk at any time.

Yesterday a man was standing by the building and one of the huge loads of brick was carried up to the fourth floor by means of these large derricks. The derricks are guided by a rope in the hands of some one, and if he should accidentally give it a jerk the bricks will come tumbling down.

The derrick was over the sidewalk just as this man approached, and when he was about half way by the building one of the bricks fell on him and made a very painful cut in his head.

The man fell to the ground, and for a moment was unconscious, but after a while he was feeling better and was taken to his home.

The name of the man could not be ascertained. Every man who was seen at the building refused to give the name of the man. The foreman was seen and he also refused to tell the man's name. The fence that is supposed to keep the people out of danger, and which should cover the entire sidewalk, is not as large as it should be and fails to answer the purpose for which it is intended, say the people who have observed the work on the building.

The people around the building say the city would only allow them half the sidewalk. This is not enough to protect the public, especially when these derricks are allowed to swing through the air threatening the life of the citizens at every turn.

### TWO UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Yesterday Mr. Coverley, the contractor, was to begin putting in a new front to the condemned building on the corner of South Pryor and Mitchell streets, now occupied by the American Press Association. The inclemency of the weather, however, has deferred the work, which will begin at once.

Mr. Pittman has found another building which he thinks unsafe. It is a small barber shop on Decatur street belonging to Mr. Julius Brown.

He—And when we are married, darling, you shall have nothing to do. We won't keep house; we'll board.

She—Oh, that will be awfully nice—Stogie it cannot be. I just hate prunes.

## SHEARER SUES FOR BIG DAMAGES

Says He Was Assaulted and Beaten Without Cause.

### HE ASKS FOR A JUDGMENT

Case Was Reached This Morning in Judge Berry's Court and Dr. Virgil Norcross Delivered Interesting Testimony—Shearer Tells His Side of the Story.

F. H. Shearer is suing F. J. Leary and W. M. Leary in the second division of the city court today for assault and battery, in the sum of \$5,000, claiming that he was struck with a paper weight while he was in the office of the latter in the Norcross building.

Shearer is represented by Attorneys Konts and Conyers and the defense is represented by King and Anderson. Shearer charges in his petition that he was an employee of the Norcross building, and that it was his duties to enter the various offices of the building and see that everything was moving along smoothly.

Several weeks ago, says Shearer, complaint was made by the Messrs. Leary that the fish market on the basement floor was causing an unpleasant odor. Shearer says he went into their office to investigate the matter, using language that was polite and proper.

He says he was assaulted by the Messrs. Leary and one of the gentlemen threw a large paper weight at him, striking him over the eye, badly crushing that member. He says he was knocked down and was insensible from the blow and that for two weeks or more he was unable to see through the injured eye and was compelled to wear a cloth over the eye which received the blow from the paper weight. He claims that the assault was unprovoked and was made without any cause.

To this petition the Messrs. Leary have filed an answer, alleging that Shearer came into their office and used vile and opprobrious language. They say he was ordered out of the office repeatedly, and that he refused to go. Mr. W. M. Leary says he then struck Shearer with his fist twice, but denies that he used a paper weight. He says the blows were very light and that nothing serious resulted.

Rev. Virgil Norcross testified this morning that Shearer was employed in the building to regulate the conduct of the offices and that it was one of his duties to see that everything was conducted in a proper manner.

At 2 o'clock the case was continued, until tomorrow, as there are a number of witnesses to testify and then will come the argument of the case by the attorneys. The judge will charge the jury. A verdict is expected by tomorrow at noon.

"Love is a queer thing," remarked the disconsolate-looking man. "When my wife that is threatened to throw me over, I told her if she did I would kill myself, and I am sure I should have done it. But she believed me, and so we were married."

"Yes," was the response. "And yet she said she would be awfully nice—Stogie it cannot be. I just hate prunes."







# THE BLOODLESS BATTLE OF THE SCHOOL BALLOTS

Little Folks Are Working Hard To Supply Their School With Libraries and Themselves With Ballots.

The Progress of the Fight Reported Graphically by the Atlanta Journal.

The Evening Constitution's prize contest for Atlanta's most popular public school has become the talk of the town. The Atlanta Evening Journal yesterday interviewed Colonel W. S. Thomson, the president of the board of education, on the subject, and published the following report of its reporter's investigations: The headlines remaining unchanged:

President Thomson heard Saturday that a "peanut hunt" whatever that may be, was about to be made by the pupils of Calhoun street school, a charge of 15 cents being made to join the hunt.

"You stopped the peanut hunt?" was suggested.

"Yes, I telephoned the superintendent to stop it, I acted under rule 19 of the regulations for the government of the schools. Here is rule 19," he added:

"Rule 19. The school building shall be used for no other than regular school purposes, and shall not be used by teachers during vacation."

"Was the 'peanut hunt' to raise money to buy new school ballots?"

"I don't know what the object of the hunt was. It was stopped under the first clause of rule 19, which forbids the use of any school building for other than regular school purposes."

A communication to The Journal from one who knows, states that the contest inaugurated by a newspaper is the source of more contention than any other one thing that has ever been introduced in the public schools of Atlanta.

**BLOODLESS WARFARE.**  
The battle of the ballots as now being waged by the thousands of public school children in this city, while entirely bloodless, has certainly had the effect of stirring up the blood.

Many reports are in the air of the peculiar or amusing effects which the

coupon contention is having upon the pupils.

A wild rumor has it that the "peanut hunt" was organized with a view to raising revenue to be appropriated to the purchase of coupons. The excitement of the chase in all ages of the world has been considered very exciting and healthful, but some people are skeptical enough to doubt whether the best organized and most conservative "peanut hunt" at 10 cents a hunter, would tend to knock thousands of Webster's spelling book and the familiar sciences out of the bright minds of the sweet and rosy children of the public schools.

But some people are skeptical about everything, you know. Why can't the lovely boys and girls keep their minds fixed on their books and ballots at the same time. True, old philosophers have said that the human mind can attend to only one thing at a time, and the same time, but they are back numbers and we live in an age of progress that the old resources never dreamed of.

**CAKE FOR BALLOTS.**

It is also reported that in some of the schools they are actually baking cakes and selling them to buy ballots.

Of course this is an absurd rumor. Whoever heard of baking cakes in a school? It probably meant that the little boys and girls cooked the cakes at home and sold them with a view to raising funds to purchase coupons.

It is also said that some schools are stirred daily by the talk of the coupon contest, all of which winds up after school with a grand hunt for ballots.

Just how much credence is to be placed in the reports now flying in the air, it is hard to say. They may be drawn much too strong. It may be that they are gossamer fabrics floating in the air. It cannot be denied, however, that the public schools are, at least, greatly agitated over buying papers and clipping coupons.

## SCRIGGS IN VENEZUELA.

HE IS THERE TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON ARBITRATION.

He is Attorney for Venezuela in the Arbitration Dispute and His Visit is Important at This Time.

Colonel W. L. Scriggs, ex-minister to Venezuela, sailed for that country on the 19th and is to arrive there today, or tomorrow. His mission is in reference to the arbitration of the boundary question.

Colonel Scriggs has been engaged to represent Venezuela in the dispute at the tribunal that will be held in Paris this fall.

The congress of Venezuela will be in session upon the arrival of Colonel Scriggs and whether or not they will ratify the treaty is to be decided.

If they refuse to agree upon the arbitration then the office of Colonel Scriggs will be at an end. However, if the congress in session ratifies the treaty his services will be held for something over a year.

It has been rumored that Colonel Scriggs would be appointed minister to Venezuela under the present administration, as he is a general favorite in this country. It has been positively stated by one of the members of his family that he will not go if the place is offered him.

On account of the effect of the climate on the health of Mrs. Scriggs the ex-minister has decided never to stay any length of time in South America.

Before leaving Colonel Scriggs did not discuss his future politics. He will be back within the next two weeks and begin work on the claims and the stand that will be made by the country he is to represent, before the commissioned tribunal to be held in Paris.

Miss Scriggs, the eldest daughter of Colonel Scriggs, said this morning to The Evening Constitution reporter that in her opinion her father would not accept any position under this administration.

"He is making more out of his international law than he could make by going to any country as consul for the United States. He will not, I am sure, go back to Venezuela as consul."

"As to how long he will be engaged on his present mission, I don't know. It depends on the action of the congress at Venezuela. Father will have his hands full until late in the year with this arbitration and after that, I don't know exactly what he will do. I hardly think he has formed any definite plans."

## RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS

The Question of Rates on Plov Handies and Stoves Up for Discussion.

The Georgia railroad commission met this morning.

Nearly all the cases that were to have come before it were continued.

The two principal issues before the commission were the petition of the railroad companies in regard to freight rates on rough-piled lumber and the petition of the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company concerning the rate of stoves.

In the first case it seems that the commission put the unfinished plowhandle of the Fort Valley manufacturers on the list as ordinary lumber, so that the company would be able to obtain such rates as would enable them to send out the products of their factory in competition with companies in other sections.

The railroad companies have made complaint, claiming that the rate is too low and appealed to the commission to change the rate.

In the other case the Central Railroad, long ago gave the Atlanta Stove Works Company a reduced rate on their manufactures from Atlanta to Savannah and the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company complains that they are required to pay a rate which amounts to 15 cents on the hundred more on goods shipped from Philadelphia and other points than is charged the Atlanta Stove Works Company over the same route.

Besides these there were a number of communications on various topics all of which were read and discussed by the members of the commission.

# FAITH HOME; QUEER FOLKS

Bethany Home, the Retreat of Atlanta's Band of People Who Trust in God.

## BELIEVE IN THE FAITH CURE

They Hold Regular Services and Treat the Sick with Prayer and Rubbing of Hands.

## SISTER VAUGHAN'S STRANGE STORY

A Remarkable Sect Who Pin Their Faith on the Belief That God Will Heal Those Who Trust in Him. Many Patients at Bethany, on Lamar Street.

Bethany Home!

That is the name given a modest, unpretentious little cottage at 28 Lamar street. The home which is devoted to the Lord is presided over by Brother and Sister Vaughan, and serves as a faith home for those who are to be healed or sanctified.

Mrs. Vaughan, proprietor of the house, met an Evening Constitution woman reporter cordially and said in answer to the inquiry, "Are you a healer?"

"Yes, some people say I am sanctified, but I do not claim sanctification. I am only an elder in the church—one empowered by a rendering of self to God to heal the sick by the laying on of hands and prayer."

"And you really claim a power to cure an ill patient?" she was asked.

"I do not feel. It is God who heals through me, if I have faith strong enough."

Mrs. Vaughan, called by the faith cult "sister," is a pretty, fresh-looking woman past middle life. She is the picture of robust health and her face lights up with a radiance that happiness alone can create. Asked how long she had been engaged in the healing business she replied:

"My baptism in the holy spirit took place on the night of January 23, 1883, at 12 o'clock. At that time the presence of God seemed so real, so glorious, so sweet. Light, love and joy enlarged so rapidly I seemed lifted from the floor."

"I had been an invalid for many months, suffering with chronic congestion of the brain and neuralgia, rheumatism of the scalp and ciliary neuralgia in the eyes, and other complications. I had surrendered my body a living sacrifice to God and it had been received, but the enemy, the devil, tempted me to keep my will. After a struggle with the enemy I conquered and surrendered my soul, body and will to Jesus. I was then healed and went about healing by the divine help of God. She has since been cured of a grave malady."

"In January, 1884, I persuaded Mr. Vaughan to relinquish his claim to our home and we then publicly dedicated the house to the Lord, calling it Bethany Home."

She indicated with a gentle wave of her hand, a large black and silver motto over the mantle and the reporter then saw how quiet and orderly the furnishings of the apartment. The walls were covered with all sorts of scriptural mottoes, done in green and red, and many black and silver lettered inscriptions were framed and hung about the room.

"Do you receive any remuneration for your services?" Mrs. Vaughan was asked.

"No regular fee. If any one wishes to give us anything for God's sake, I take it and use it in the home."

## MANY PATIENTS AT BETHANY.

Bethany Home is the abiding place of many patients from time to time. Last year there were nineteen inmates. There are several patients there at the present time. Mrs. Cabball returned to LaGrange apparently cured of a grave malady.

"What do you think when you lose a patient?" interrogated the reporter.

"I just think my faith wasn't strong enough for the work. I think that, God was ready for this one and took the patient home. Now last week I lost a patient, Mrs. Lee, on the McDonough road, but her time had come for missionary work in New York, and will go to some foreign country, soon to work for her Lord."

"What this world needs is more faith," continued Mrs. Vaughan with spirit. "We need more people to give themselves up to God as living sacrifices on the altar of His love. Until I came to hold the healer within me, I felt an unsatisfied hunger for Him. I was simply starving for God until He entered into my very being and possessed me."

The faith-cure folks do not wish to be identified with the magnetic healers, the power doors, the Christian scientists or the mental scientists. They claim that the Christian scientists deny Christ, and that they, the healers, are filled with Christ.

Another belief of theirs is that since Christ suffered the corporal pain for us, we should suffer for Him.

Mrs. Vaughan says the first real difficulty she had was with a man named Trembler, whose left leg had shriveled by a pair of scissors severing the main muscle.

"Miss Trembler came to my home one afternoon," said Mrs. Vaughan, "and was lifted from the carriage by two men. She could not put her shriveled foot on the floor. She could not even walk with the aid of crutches. While holding prayer for her, Miss Trembler's leg began to move. I saw the motto 'Himself took on our infirmities and bore our sicknesses.' In a moment she was filled with the divine healer, and her foot dropped from the pillow upon which it rested, and I said, 'Miss Trembler, you are healed.' 'Am I?' she asked, as one bewildered. 'Yes,' I said, 'get up and walk,' and she walked all over the house without assistance. She is now preparing herself for missionary work in New York, and will go to some foreign country, soon to work for her Lord."

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# WORK OF FIREBUGS

The Chief of the Fire Department Disturbed by Recent Incendiary Conflagrations.

## THEY OPERATE AT PITTSBURG

The Incendiaries Openly Speak of Their Work and Make Threats of Future Trouble.

## THE "QUEEN'S" HOUSE IS BURNED

There is Danger of the Insurance Companies Cancelling the Policies. Chief Joyner Discusses the Matter and Considers It a Very Serious Question—The Police Powerless to Act—The Chief Has an Idea—Cause of the Fires.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is having the peace of his official life disturbed by a most unusual attack of firebugs. It is a most interesting story, and at the same time a very important one to those who own property in the district which the firebugs have selected for their operations.

The noted town, or rather suburb, of Pittsburg, which lies at the west end of McDaniel street and just outside the city limits, is the scene of the fires which the chief of the fire department knows beyond any doubt were caused by the firebugs, and yet the circumstances are such that he is powerless to help the property owners or, for that matter, himself.

What gives the story a decidedly sensational tone is the fact that these firebugs stand around the fire chief while he is fighting the flames and tell him that they will give him some more work out there soon, and they invariably carry out their threat.

There were a number of fires in Pittsburg at the close of last year and this year has opened up with every assurance of a big record. Only last Friday there were five houses burned, and last night five more were reduced to ashes. It was at the Friday night fire that several negroes were heard to remark that there would be another fire in Pittsburg in a few days.

Last night among the houses destroyed was the home of the "queen of Pittsburg." She is known as ever since she was a child. Chief Joyner thinks that maybe her subjects were dissatisfied with their sovereign and now that they have finally succeeded in burning down her home they may be content.

WHAT CHIEF JOYNER SAYS.  
A statement from Chief Joyner, this morning about the work of the firebugs in Pittsburg puts a very serious aspect on the matter. He said:

"Those incendiaries in Pittsburg are giving me no little trouble. They must be stopped, and just how it is to be done I do not know. The district is outside the city limits and therefore the police cannot act. There are now no county police to appeal to. It may be the duty of the sheriff to investigate the matter. You see, we have to go to the fire when it is not in the city, because when we start we don't exactly know how far off the blaze is. Then, after we get there, we think it better to fight it for it may spread and soon reach property limits. There is also danger of sparks flying into the city. But I am tired of it. If the insurance companies were to learn that I did not intend to fight those incendiaries out there any more they would quickly cancel policies in that district. It is a very serious problem and there will have to be some solution of it. I am satisfied that the fires are incendiary beyond any doubt."

"I tell you what I have a great mind to do," said the chief, suddenly, as if a new idea had struck him. "I think I will go out there and stretch two lines of hose and just sit and wait until the whole of Pittsburg has burned down. It would save the city time and money."

Chief Joyner has his attention directed to the firebugs of Pittsburg and he will take some steps within the next two or three days to abolish the nuisance and stop the conflagrations.

The only theory advanced for the burning of the houses in Pittsburg is that the firebugs only wish to have a little fun.

He does not intend that we should suffer physically, if only our faith is strong. Their manner of healing is simple. They go to a patient, lay on their hands and pray, generally anointing the sick one with olive oil. This is their only remedy. If their faith is strong the sick one gets well, if not, they die and it seems right to them.

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Their quaint little parlor is sacred to the healing touch of Sister Vaughan, the faith cure sister who lives at Bethany home.

SAYS HE IS IMPROVING.  
Although the day is gray and the atmosphere damp, little Clair Adolphus, child at 111 Kelly street, is improving under the healing touch of Sister Vaughan, the faith cure sister who lives at Bethany home.

So says his mother. Yesterday Clair was very ill. Today an Evening Constitution reporter called upon the inmate of 111 Kelly street and inquired of the boy.

"I praise God for what He has done for my little boy. He is being healed right along. He is very much better this morning. Sister Vaughan was so kind to see him yesterday."

The boy's cheeks are still flushed with fever, but he seems in good spirits, and although he coughs fearfully, he does not seem to feel the danger.

If he gets well it will be a miracle, for he has been sick and still is a very, very sick patient.

# SHROPSHIRE FULL OF FIGHT

The Georgia Boy Says He Is a Candidate for Reappointment to the Paris Consulate.

## RIVALS SPREAD EVIL REPORTS

Says He Owes No One Money Except His Brother and Talks Freely of His Record.

## LIVED A TRIFLE HIGH, BUT—

There is No Woman in the Case, and All the Allegations Made Against Him in the Reports First Published Are False, So He Declares to a Newspaper Man at His London Boarding House—The Statement Made by Him Printed in Full.

New York, March 22.—(Special.)—A cable to The Herald says Clyde Shropshire gives an emphatic denial to the charges of financial irregularities made against him in The Tribune.

He frankly discussed the matter with a representative of The New York Herald at the boarding house at which he is living in London today.

"I have seen The Herald," he said, "and you can imagine that these allegations have given me a painful shock. I was quite sure, however, that Mr. Morris would deny having made such a report as mentioned by The Tribune. I had some differences with Mr. Morris before I left Paris, but these were in connection with a law office with which I was connected and had nothing to do with money matters or consular affairs. In fact, as Mr. Morris says, the handling of the accounts of the consulate did not come within the scope of my duties in Paris."

"But Mr. Morris does mention losses aggregating something like \$5,000 belonging to private individuals which were not accounted for when you left, but were paid by your brother."

SAYS HE LIVED RATHER HIGH.  
"Yes, I saw that; but it was not put correctly in the Paris edition of The Herald. The money referred to did not come into my hands in my official capacity. I admit, Mr. Shropshire explained, with a slight smile, 'I lived rather high in Paris, and I borrowed some money from my friends. That is what is referred to, and if my brother likes to lend me a sum of money to adjust these debts, I don't see that people outside have anything to do with it. But you can say in regard to this matter that it is in no way connected with my official position as vice consul. It concerned my private life and nothing else."

"Statements that I obtained money by extortions from shipowners, that I connived at falsification of declarations, that I have been in some difficulty with an American widow over a large sum of money entrusted to me for investment, and that I had been accused of irregularity by the French government, are absolute falsehoods, without a shadow of foundation."

"And what about the hotel story?"

"What I did in that affair is all embodied in letters that may be seen in the letter book of the consulate. On receiving a letter from the Boston gentleman asking that an inquiry should be made, I went to the hotel and saw the secretary to whom bank notes had been handed by Mr. Burdett. The man insisted he had given the money to the owner, and had handed the thousand francs left there by the latter to Mr. Burdett. He said, however, rather than that there should be further bother, he would send 5,000 francs more to Mr. Burdett. I told him it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Burdett would accept, and, in fact, the man having made such an offer, convinced me he had never given the notes to the owner. That was my opinion, and I wrote to that effect to Mr. Burdett."

CALLS THE STORY A "LIE."  
"The statement that I received a check or any money whatever from the secretary of the hotel is a lie."

"And there is no truth in the American widow story?"

"None whatever."

"Nor is the statement that you are living in London with a California woman upon whom you have spent much money?"

"The report is absolutely false. I suspect this is some old Paris yarn. Since I came here I have been engaged entirely with a large English law firm, and have done a good deal of traveling about the country. As you see, there is no mystery about my movements, or where I am living, and if any one who has a right to demand it, wants any explanation as to my past conduct, either in regard to the Paris consulate or anything else, I am to be found here."

"How do you imagine that these accusations came to be made in New York?"

"Oh, I have a good idea of that. There is an American gentleman who would like the appointment of vice consul in Paris, and who is making a big effort to secure it. My name has been put forward by friends in America for the position, and from the fact that this old story has been sprung upon the public just after the appointment of the new consul general, it seems to me that it is simply an attempt to swamp my chances of appointment."

"Then you consider there is no reason why you should not again occupy the post of vice consul?"

"There is nothing whatever in my record to prevent me filling that position."

# THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,448 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 83,905

The Three Leaders Are Now Closer Together Than Ever Before, Less Than a Thousand Votes Separating the First From the Third.

If there has been excitement in the School Contest before today it is safe to announce this afternoon that public interest has almost reached the boiling point. Just 3,448 votes were cast yesterday, which brings the total up to 83,905, but so evenly were the ballots distributed among the three leaders that they were brought closer together than they ever have been before. Less than a thousand votes now separates Crew Street in first place from Walker Street in third, with Calhoun between them. The fact that most of the other schools are not advancing up the ladder or receiving credit for any votes is not an indication that they lack popularity. It is because they are throwing their votes to one of the three leaders.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.			
Crew Street.....	19,338	Williams Street.....	908
Calhoun Street.....	18,758	West End.....	703
Walker Street.....	18,399	Formwalt Street.....	561
Fair Street.....	7,309	Davis Street.....	459
Marietta Street.....	5,891	Girls' High.....	351
Boys' Night.....	3,497	Ira Street.....	345
Boys' High.....	3,403	Houston Street.....	341
Boulevard.....	2,011	Ivy Street.....	339

## FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

A tremendous boom for May Asbury set in early yesterday morning and lasted until late last night, sending her into first place on the girls' side of the Bicycle Contest, with something more than a thousand votes to the good. This drops Ora Hilburn to second place again and leaves Maud Collins at third, each, however, in easy distance of the top. There was no material change on the boys' side. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	14,940	May Asbury.....	8,489
Edmond Riordan.....	12,362	Ora Hilburn.....	7,479
Walter B. Reeves.....	2,816	Maud Collins.....	6,798
Philip P. Bethea.....	1,555	Clara Freeman.....	3,728
Arnold Kessel.....	478	Carrie Baylor.....	2,697
J. Howard Davis.....	449	Ethel Sampler.....	875
Alvin Belleisle.....	393	Gertrude Alexander.....	770
Claude Baker.....	377	Pearl Blasingame.....	751
Charlie Thomas.....	353	Daisy Harris.....	574
Ben Belagur.....	307	Derrelle Horsey.....	461
Berry Johnson.....	304	Ruby Fulton.....	397
Judge Conley.....	304	Flyrtie Wood.....	310
Frank Eskridge.....	228	Cora Reynolds.....	241
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Mattie Dickerson.....	228
Paul Williamson.....	211	Sadie Miller.....	208
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	197	Norma Pritchard.....	178
DeWitt Tildon.....	178	Selma Agricola.....	151
Edward Scott.....	178	Emma Tapler.....	140
Will R. Brown.....	159	Mamie Kessel.....	138
Sidney Evans.....	127	Ione Hanson.....	123
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	117
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Susie S. Bone.....	101
John House.....	69	Amelia Davis.....	67
Inman Raughter.....	69	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

# College Park..

Atlanta's Most Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. H. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, Institution Office, At College Park.

R. F. MADDOX, President, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-President, T. J. FERFLES, Cashier, G. A. NICHOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.



# THE BLOODLESS BATTLE OF THE SCHOOL BALLOTS

Little Folks Are Working Hard To Supply Their School With Libraries and Themselves With Ballots.

The Progress of the Fight Reported Graphically by the Atlanta Journal.

The Evening Constitution's prize contest for Atlanta's most popular public school has become the talk of the town. The Atlanta Evening Journal yesterday interviewed Colonel W. S. Thomson, the president of the board of education, on the subject, and published the following report of its reporter's investigations, the headlines remaining unchanged:

President Thomson heard Saturday that a "peanut hunt" whatever that may be, was about to be made by the pupils of Calhoun street school, a charge of 10 cents being made to join the hunt.

"You stopped the peanut hunt?" was suggested.

"Yes, I telephoned the superintendent to stop it, I acted under rule 19 of the regulations for the government of the schools. Here is rule 19," he added:

"Rule 19. The school building shall be used for no other than regular school purposes, and shall not be used by teachers during vacation."

"Was the 'peanut hunt' to raise money to buy newspaper ballots?"

"I don't know what the object of the hunt was. It was stopped under the first clause of rule 19, which forbids the use of any school building for other than regular school purposes."

A communication to The Journal from one who knows, states that the contest inaugurated by a newspaper is the source of more contention than any other one thing that has ever been introduced in the public schools of Atlanta.

**BLOODLESS WARFARE.**  
The battle of the ballots as now being waged by the thousands of public school children in this city, while entirely bloodless, has certainly had the effect of stirring up the blood.

Many reports are in the air of the peculiar or amusing effects which the coupon contention is having upon the pupils.

A wild rumor has it that the "peanut hunt" was organized with a view to raising revenue to be appropriated to the purchase of coupons. The excitement of the chase in all ages of the world has been considered very exhilarating and healthful, but some people are skeptical enough to doubt whether the best organized and most conservative "peanut hunt" at 10 cents a hunter, would not tend to knock thoughts of Webster's spelling book and the familiar sciences out of the bright minds of the sweet and rosy children of the public schools.

But some people are skeptical about everything, you know. Why can't the lovely boys and girls keep their minds fixed on their books and ballots at the same time? True, old philosophies have said that the human mind can attend to only one thing at one and the same time, but they are back numbers and we live in an age of progress that the old resources never dreamed of.

**CAKE FOR BALLOTS.**  
It is also reported that in some of the schools they are actually baking cakes and selling them to buy ballots.

Of course this is an absurd rumor. Whoever heard of baking cakes in a school? It probably meant that the little boys and girls cooked the cakes at home and sold them with a view to raising funds to purchase coupons.

It is also said that some schools are stirred daily by the talk of the coupon contest, all of which winds up after school with a grand hunt for ballots.

Just how much credence is to be placed in the reports now flying in the air, it is hard to say. They may be drawn much too strong. It may be that they are gossamer fabric floating in the air.

It cannot be denied, however, that the public schools are, at least, greatly agitated over buying papers and clipping coupons.

**SCRIGGS IN VENEZUELA.**  
HE IS THERE TO COMFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON ARBITRATION.

He is Attorney for Venezuela in the Arbitration Dispute and His Visit is Important at This Time.

Colonel W. L. Scriggs, ex-minister to Venezuela, sailed for that country on the 20th to arrive there today, or tomorrow. His mission is in reference to the arbitration of the boundary question.

Colonel Scriggs has been engaged to represent Venezuela in the dispute at the tribunal that will be held in Paris this fall.

The congress of Venezuela will be in session upon the arrival of Colonel Scriggs and whether or not they will ratify the treaty is to be decided.

If they refuse to agree upon the arbitration then the office of Colonel Scriggs will be at an end. However, if the congress in session ratifies the treaty his services will be held for something over a year.

It has been rumored that Colonel Scriggs would be appointed minister to Venezuela under the present administration, as he is a general favorite in this country. It has been positively stated by one of the members of his family that he will not go if the place is offered him.

On account of the effect of the climate on the health of Mrs. Scriggs, the ex-minister has decided never to stay any length of time in South America.

Before leaving Colonel Scriggs did not discuss his future in politics. He will be back within the next two weeks and begin work on the claims and the stand that will be made by the country he is to represent before the commissioned tribunal to be held in Paris.

Colon Scriggs, the eldest daughter of Colonel Scriggs, said this morning to The Evening Constitution reporter that in her opinion her father would not accept any position under this administration.

"He is making more of his international law than he could make by going to any country as consul for the United States. He will not, I am sure, go back to Venezuela as consul."

"As to how long he will be engaged on his present mission is hard to say. It depends on the action of the congress at Venezuela. Father will have his hands full until late in the year with this arbitration and after that is over, I don't know exactly what he will do. I hardly think he has formed any definite plans."

**RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS**  
The Question of Rates on Plover Handles and Stoves Up for Discussion.

The Georgia railroad commission met this morning.

Nearly all the cases that were to have come before it were continued.

The two principal issues before the commission were the petition of the railroad companies in regard to freight rates on rough plover handles and the petition of the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company concerning the rate of stoves.

In the first case, it seems that the commission put the unfinished plowhandle of the Fort Valley manufacturers on the list as ordinary lumber, so that the company would be able to obtain a rate as would enable them to send out the products of their factory in competition with companies in other sections.

The railroad companies have made complaint, claiming that the rate is too low and appealed to the commission to change the rate.

In the other case the Central Railroad long ago gave the Atlanta Stove Works Company a reduced rate on their manufactures from Atlanta to Savannah and the Wood-Beaumont Furniture Company complains that they are required to pay a rate which amounts to 15 cents on the hundred more on goods shipped from Philadelphia and other points than is charged the Atlanta Stove Works Company over the same route.

Besides these there were a number of communications on various topics all of which were read and discussed by the members of the commission.

# FAITH HOME; QUEER FOLKS

Bethany Home; the Retreat of Atlanta's Band of People Who Trust in God.

## BELIEVE IN THE FAITH CURE

They Hold Regular Services and Treat the Sick with Prayer and Rubbing of Hands.

## SISTER VAUGHAN'S STRANGE STORY

A Remarkable Sect Who Pin Their Faith on the Belief That God Will Heal Those Who Trust in Him. Many Patients at Bethany, on Lamar Street.

## Bethany Home!

That is the name given a modest, unpretentious little cottage at 36 Larkin street. The home which is dedicated to the Lord is presided over by Brother and Sister Vaughan, and serves as a faith home for those who are to be healed or sanctified.

Mrs. Vaughan, proprietor of the house, met an Evening Constitution woman reporter cordially and said in answer to the inquiry, "Are you a healer?"

"Yes, some people say I am sanctified, but I do not claim sanctification. I am only an elder in the church—only a pastor. The home which is dedicated to the Lord is presided over by Brother and Sister Vaughan, and serves as a faith home for those who are to be healed or sanctified."

"And you really claim a power to cure an ill patient?" she was asked.

"I do not feel. It is God who heals through me, if I have faith strong enough."

Mrs. Vaughan, called by the faith cult "sister," is a pretty, fresh-looking woman past middle life. She is the picture of robust health and her face lights up with a radiance that happiness alone can create. Asked how long she had been engaged in the healing business she replied:

"My baptism in the holy spirit took place on the night of January 23, 1881, at 12 o'clock. At that time the presence of God seemed so real, so glorious, so sweet. Light, love and joy enlarged so rapidly I seemed lifted from the floor."

"I had been ailing for many months, suffering with chronic congestion of the brain and retina, rheumatism of the scalp and erythema in the eyes, and other complications. I had surrendered my body a living God and I had been received, but the enemy, the devil, tempted me to keep my will. After a struggle with the enemy I conquered and surrendered my soul, body and will to Jesus. I was then healed and went about healing by the divine help of God."

"In January, 1884, I persuaded Mr. Vaughan to relinquish his claim to our home and we then publicly dedicated the house to the Lord, calling it Bethany Home."

She indicated with a gentle wave of her hand a large black and silver motto over the mantle, and the reporter took a quick and original was the furnishings of the apartment. The walls were covered with all sorts of scriptural mottoes, done in green and red, and many black and silver letters were pinned to the wall and hung above. The only two portraits were those of Brother and Sister Vaughan.

Mrs. Vaughan said the dedicatory service was thrilling and that in prayer service, reading of appropriate Bible verses and the singing of songs.

"Do you receive any remuneration for your services?" Mrs. Vaughan was asked.

"No regular fee. If any one wishes to give us anything for God's sake, I take it and use it in the home."

**MANY PATIENTS AT BETHANY.**  
Bethany Home is the abiding place of many patients from time to time. Last year there were nineteen men, women and children here now and yesterday.

Mrs. Cabball returned to LaGrange apparently cured of a grave malady. "What do you think when you lose a patient?" Mrs. Vaughan came to my home one afternoon. "I just think my faith wasn't strong enough for the work. I think that God was ready for this one and took the patient home. No! I am not a doctor. I am a healer. I am on the McDonough road, but her time had come anyway. She had tuberculosis of the lungs and throat, and I could only assist her by making her death easy."

Mrs. Vaughan says the first real difficult cure she healed was a Miss Alta Tremmiller, whose left leg had shriveled by a pair of snakes severing the main muscle. "Miss Tremmiller came to my home one afternoon," said Mrs. Vaughan, "and was lifted from the carriage by two men. She could not put her shriveled foot on the floor. She could not walk with the divine help of crutches. While holding prayer for her, Miss Tremmiller glanced at the mantle and saw the motto 'Himself took on our infirmities and bore our sicknesses.' In a minute she was healed. She was a Quaker and she was a member of the Quaker City, are spending a few days at the Aragon."

Mr. H. W. Roundtree, of Richmond, is at the Aragon today. Mr. Roundtree is a prominent business man of Virginia's capital city.

Mr. A. D. B. Johnston, a well-known traveling man from New York, is at the Aragon for a few days.

D. A. Baker, of Royston, is at the Marion today.

H. Herbert Johnson, of Macon, is summoned among the visiting Georgians at the Kimball today.

D. D. Atkinson, of Brunswick, is registered at the Kimball today.

**FOR THE NIGHT SCHOOL.**  
A Delightful Entertainment To Be Given at Home of General Evans.

The entertainment to be given at the residence of General Clement Evans Thursday night for the benefit of the night school promises to be an artistic as well as a financial success.

Miss Mary Burt Howard, who has had all arrangements in hand, has made out a programme of the night school, which will be given by the following musicians and vocalists:

Mrs. Maud Scriggs, Mrs. Frank Pearson, Mrs. M. M. Mayer and Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill. Miss Hemphill will recite "The Benediction" with piano and organ accompaniment.

A large number of tickets have been sold and the affair promises much in a social way.

Gray is your daughter any better, Mrs. Green? I haven't heard from her for a long time.

Mrs. Green—Oh, dear, yes; her health is quite indolent now.

# WORK OF FIREBUGS

The Chief of the Fire Department Disturbed by Recent Incendary Conflagrations.

## THEY OPERATE AT PITTSBURG

The Incendiaries Openly Speak of Their Work and Make Threats of Future Trouble.

## THE "QUEEN'S" HOUSE IS BURNED

There is Danger of the Insurance Companies Cancelling the Policies. Chief Joyner Discusses the Matter and Considers It a Very Serious Question—The Police Powerless To Act—The Chief Has an Idea—Cause of the Fires.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is having the peace of his official life disturbed by a most unusual attack of firebugs. It is a most interesting story, and at the same time a very important one to those who own property in the district which the firebugs have selected for their operations.

The noted town, or rather suburb of Pittsburgh, which lies at the west end of McDaniel street and just outside the city limits, is the scene of the fires which the chief of the fire department knows beyond any doubt were caused by the firebugs, and yet the circumstances are such that he is powerless to help the property owners or for that matter, himself.

What gives the story a decidedly sensational tone is the fact that these firebugs stand around the fire while he is fighting the flames and tell him that they will give him some more work out there soon, and they invariably carry out the threat.

There were a number of fires in Pittsburgh at the close of last year and this year has opened up with every assurance of a big record. Only last Friday there were five houses burned, and last night five more were reduced to ashes. It was at the Friday night fire that several negroes were heard to remark that there would be another fire in Pittsburgh in a few days.

Last night among the houses destroyed was the home of the "queen of Pittsburgh." She is known in everyday life as Madame Latham. Chief Joyner thinks that maybe her subjects were dissatisfied with their sovereign and now that they have finally succeeded in burning down her home, they may be content.

**WHAT CHIEF JOYNER SAYS.**  
A statement from Chief Joyner, this morning about the work of the firebugs in Pittsburgh puts a very serious aspect on the matter. He said:

"Those incendiaries in Pittsburgh are giving me no little trouble. They must be stopped, and just how it is to be done I do not know. The district is outside the city limits and therefore the police cannot act. There are now no county police to appeal to. It may be the duty of the sheriff to investigate the matter. You see, we have to go to the fire when it is not in the city, because when we start we don't exactly know how far off the blaze is. Then, after we get there, we think it better to fight it for it may spread and soon reach property in the city limits. There is also danger of sparks flying into the city. But I am tired of it. If the insurance companies were to let it, I did not intend to fight those incendiaries out there any more they would quickly cancel policies in that district. It is a very serious problem and there will have to be some solution of it. I am satisfied that the fires are incendiary beyond any doubt."

"I tell you what I have a great mind to do," said the chief, suddenly, "as if a new idea had struck him, 'I think I will go out there and stretch two lines of hose and just sit and wait until the whole of Pittsburgh has burned down. I would save the city time and money.'"

Chief Joyner's attention directed to the firebugs of Pittsburgh and he will take some steps within the next two or three days to abolish the nuisance and stop the conflagrations.

The only theory advanced for the burning of the houses in Pittsburgh is that the firebugs only wish to have a little fun.

He does not intend that we should suffer physically, if only our faith is strong. Their manner of healing is simple. They go to a patient, lay on their hands and pray, generally anointing the sick one with olive oil. This is their only remedy. If their faith is strong the sick one gets well, if not, they die and it seems right to them."

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Their quaint little parlor is sacred to these services and the treatment of patients, while the rest of the house is devoted to living rooms for those who seek the healing touch of Sister Vaughan, the faith cure sister who lives at Bethany home.

So says his mother. Yesterday Claire was very ill. Took an Evening Constitution reporter called upon the inmate of 111 Kelly street and inquired of the boy.

Mrs. Adolphus said enthusiastically: "I praise God for what He has done for my little boy. He is being healed right along. He is very much better this morning. Sister Vaughan was to see him yesterday."

The boy's cheeks are still flushed with fever, but he seems in good spirits, and although he coughs frequently, he does not seem to realize his danger.

If he gets well it will be a miracle, for he has been sick and is a very, very sick patient.

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Mr. Shropshire explained, with a slight smile, "I lived rather high in Paris, and I borrowed some money from my friends. That is what is referred to, and if my brother likes to lend me a sum of money to adjust these debts, I don't see that people outside have anything to do with it. But you can say in regard to this matter that it is in no way connected with my official position as vice consul. It concerned my private life and nothing else."

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"How do you imagine that these accusations came to be made in New York?"

**MAY GO BACK TO PARIS.**  
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# THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,448 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 83,905

The Three Leaders Are Now Closer Together Than Ever Before, Less Than a Thousand Votes Separating the First From the Third.

If there has been excitement in the School Contest before today it is safe to announce this afternoon that public interest has almost reached the boiling point. Just 3,448 votes were cast yesterday, which brings the total up to 83,905, but so evenly were the ballots distributed among the three leaders that they were brought closer together than they ever have been before. Less than a thousand votes now separates Crew Street in first place from Walker Street in third, with Calhoun between them. The fact that most of the other schools are not advancing up the ladder or receiving credit for any votes is not an indication that they lack popularity. It is because they are throwing their votes to one of the three leaders.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.			
Crew Street.....	19,338	Williams Street.....	908
Calhoun Street.....	18,758	West End.....	793
Walker Street.....	18,399	Formwalt Street.....	591
Fair Street.....	7,309	Davis Street.....	439
Marietta Street.....	5,891	Girls' High.....	351
Boys' Night.....	3,497	Ira Street.....	345
Boys' High.....	3,403	Houston Street.....	341
Boulevard.....	2,011	Ivy Street.....	339

## FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

A tremendous boom for May Asbury set in early yesterday morning and lasted until late last night, sending her into first place on the girls' side of the Bicycle Contest, with something more than a thousand votes to the good. This drops Ora Hilburn to second place again and leaves Maud Collins at third, each, however, in easy distance of the top. There was no material change on the boys' side. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	14,940	May Asbury.....	8,482
Edmond Riordan.....	12,362	Ora Hilburn.....	7,479
Walter B. Reeves.....	2,816	Maud Collins.....	6,798
Phillip P. Bethea.....	1,555	Clara Freeman.....	3,728
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Carrie Baylor.....	2,697
J. Howard Davis.....	449	Ethel Sampler.....	875
Alvin Belleisle.....	393	Gertrude Alexander.....	770
Claude Baker.....	377	Pearl Blasingame.....	751
Charlie Thomas.....	353	Daisy Harris.....	574
Ben Belagur.....	307	Darrelle Horsey.....	461
Berry Johnson.....	304	Ruby Fulton.....	397
Judge Conley.....	304	Flyrtie Wood.....	310
Frank Eskridge.....	228	Cora Reynolds.....	241
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Mattie Dickerson.....	225
Paul Williamson.....	211	Sadie Miller.....	205
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	197	Norma Pritchard.....	178
DeWitt Tildon.....	178	Selma Agricola.....	151
Edward Scott.....	175	Emma Tapler.....	140
Will R. Brown.....	159	Mamie Kessell.....	138
Sidney Evans.....	127	Ione Hanson.....	133
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	117
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Susie S. Bone.....	101
John House.....	69	Amelia Davis.....	67
Inman Raughton.....	69	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

# College Park..

Atlanta's Most.. Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women. Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, Constitution Office, At College Park.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-President, T. J. PEEPLES, G. A. NICHOLSON, President, W. L. FEEL, Cashier, Asst. Cashier.

## MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. : : : : Stockholders' Liability \$200,000. Benefit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department, we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5.00, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

**New Goods**  
Arriving every day, special values in every department. To use out remnants and broken lots. : : : : :  
Our Buyers  
Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values









## Spring Styles in Hats

The sloppy weather yesterday did not detain those women indoors who had spring shopping on their minds. They thronged the shops, and at millinery opening bays of them were fluttering about among the hats like butterflies, considering the gaudy colors they would assume upon emerging from the dull winter chrysalis shell.

And as spring openings are of interest to womankind, and incidentally to mankind, we may stop to consider the styles displayed. It is undoubtedly the distinctively new and stylish color note this season. And it is a flaming scarlet, too. These scarlet hats have been quite popular in Paris this winter, and the plentiful sprinkling of red hats at the opening yesterday floated to us on the fashion wave that circles out from Paris. One of the extreme styles that will be worn a great deal in New York, it is said, is a scarlet tam o'shanter, whose striking feature was a graceful red parrot just across the center. In the back of the hat a black chiffon chou and a modish bow of two shades of cerise velvet.

The woman who cannot afford many hats, however, will avoid very conspicuous and dashing styles. At least, she will if she is sensible, for this sort of hat grows very tiresome before the season is done. A hat that will suit more subdued tastes is a mixed red and black straw in rough effect, trimmed with crimson poppies and a jaunty bow of black ribbon. A broad-brimmed black chip hat has a high crown massed about with crimson poppies, and is trimmed at the back with red and black wings. Another solid red hat is of chip trimmed with poppies, chiffon and ribbon bows.

Violet and pearly colors rank with red in popularity. Many striking violet hats were seen, among them a small rough straw trimmed high on the side and with delicate pearly arranged closely around the crown.

Another striking hat was distinctly Parisian. It was a silvery grayish-white straw lined with rose-colored straw. It was small and round as to shape and slightly tilted upward on the side, giving it a jaunty air. Just on the side were two choux of black crinkled chiffon, and rising from them several black quills; just beneath these, underneath the brim, were another choux of black chiffon. Then arranged around the low crown were clusters of velvet flowers in varying shades of pink, alternating with the chiffon choux.

While maids and matrons found plenty of styles, there was also an abundance of headgear for the children and for ladies past middle age. The latter are encouraged to forsake their somber black for the most alluring bonnets in dull shades of old rose with black poppies and long black satin strings. This would look charming against silvery hair. Another pretty bonnet was in violet and black with very long, broad strings of violet taffeta ribbon.

A pretty hat for a child was a delicate green lace straw with a black bow, a black chiffon, pink ribbon bow and long strings, and pink and white daisies.

Among the novelties was a Dutch bonnet with a high crown. It sounds absurd, but the effect was very agreeable and charming, and if the right woman happens to get it there will be no doubt of the success of its mission in the world. The back of its crown is covered with a black bow, fastened with a rhinestone buckle. The broad Dutch bonnet effect is obtained from two black plumes which come out from either side, curling down and forward. It is needless to say that no bangs or frivolous curls can be worn with this; only soft, fluffy waves.

## The Alkhest.

The readers of that charming little magazine, The Alkhest, obtained much pleasure from a perusal of the current number. The articles it contained were of an unusually interesting sort, and the make-up of the magazine was irreproachable. Kimbrough, the New York artist, is designing a series of very charming poster covers for The Alkhest, the one for March being in green and black.

The Easter number will be unusually attractive. The cover design just received from Kimbrough shows a solid grayish-blue background, with a woman's head in black and white, and is very artistic. Mr. John Henderson Gamsey also has a number of sketches for the Easter number. Among the contributors of stories and songs who enjoy an enviable reputation as writers locally and elsewhere are: Mrs. Lottie Belle White, Messrs. Joe Johnson, Jr., Sam Small, Jr., L. L. Knight, Montgomery M. Folson, Benton Neal Thomson, F. L. Stanton, Edwin Lambright and John Young Garlington.

## The Mallon Meeting.

The popular Mallon Society holds its monthly meeting next Friday morning in the Browning hall of the Girls' High school. Miss Armstrong, assistant principal of the Girls' High school, has the arranging of the meeting, and she is endeavoring to make the programme very interesting. A new and quite a novel feature in the programme will be a debate by the girls on the subject of "Theology of Education." The fact that the girls have never had any debates at their meetings renders this more interesting than it otherwise would be.

## Mrs. Stuart's Lecture.

Mrs. Ruth McHenry Stuart's evening this week is attracting much attention, and a very enthusiastic and interested audience will probably be present to witness the lecture upon her appearance here. The programme is made up of readings from her own stories and cannot fail to please. One of the delightful social features of Mrs. Stuart's visit will be the reception given Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 at the home of Mrs. W. G. Raup.

The reading of the Young Men's Christian Association hall. Tickets are on sale at the Phillips &

## SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

California White Asparagus Tips, 1-3 lb. ea. can, 35c.  
"E. H." Brand Canned Corn, 1-3 lb. ea. can, 35c.  
MOUNTAIN BOB (peeled) Oyster, 1-3 lb. ea. can, 35c.  
ROMAN'S Oyster, 1-3 lb. ea. can, 35c.  
A great deluge of suggestions for salads or for serving on tables.  
Large, white and tender. Nothing superior for the money.  
This is the best Oyster Day asparagus, large, white and tender. Sold last year at 10c. per can.  
Finest Oyster Day great asparagus tips, every portion suitable, making a delicious meal.  
C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO., 222 and 224 Peachtree Street, Phone 138.

Crew must hall for 50 cents each; children under fourteen years of age, 25 cents. The public is cordially invited to attend.

## Clark-Inman Wedding.

A notable wedding for April will be that which will unite Mr. Walter Inman of this city and Miss Frank Crowell Clark, of Augusta.

The wedding ceremony will be performed on the evening of the 21st, and will be a



BEWITCHING LAWN GOWN.

brilliant social event, as both the bride and groom-elect are prominent young people.

A special car will convey the Atlanta relatives and friends of the groom to Augusta on the day of the wedding, and many prominent persons from other places will be in attendance.

Miss Clark is a beautiful young woman of the brunette type, and is rarely gifted as a musician, playing well on the piano, guitar and banjo. Since her debut in society she has been an acknowledged belle, and inherits all the charms of manner and mind that have made her relatives, the Doughties, among the leading people of the state.

Mr. Inman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walker Inman. He has been at the head of a gigantic enterprise—the Inman Cotton Compress—in Augusta for some time, and has made a record as business manager that would be gratifying to a much older head. He is an Atlanta boy, and has many friends in the city who will be pleased to know of the approaching nuptials, which promise every earthly happiness and good fortune to him.

Mr. Inman is in the city today, and is being congratulated and is receiving expressions of good will from all who know him.

## Gay-Burnett.

On the 17th of this month Miss Willie L. Gay and Mr. Albert Burnett, of Yorktown, Va., were married at the residence of the bride's parents in this city.

Miss Gay is a daughter of Mr. F. H. Gay and has been very popular since her young ladyhood. Mr. Burnett is a well known



RIBBON TRIMMED BODICE.

young man and stands high in business and social circles.

He and his bride have gone to Norfolk, Va., to reside.

## Novelties in Lawn Dress.

The most bewitching lawn dress is being made by a Fifth Avenue modiste. She consented to give away the secret of its prettiness, although she would not tell for whom it was being fashioned.

The things that made this dress so extra attractive were the three novelties that were introduced upon it. The waist was identically trimmed with tiny old-fashioned rosettes; these were made of white lace, shirred round and round a small button that was covered with pink silk. There were seventeen of these on the front of the waist and exactly the same number upon the back; these being placed with mathematical precision. The sleeves were of the long, tucked all the way to the wrist in little overlapping tucks; at the back of the tuck there was a small square patch.

The skirt of the dress was trimmed with narrow ruffles of lace extending all around it, making the third novel feature of the dress. This style of skirt trimming will be much used all summer, the modistes say.

## The Dressing Sacque.

They are making very picturesque dressing sacsques of chamois and so pretty are these that they will be worn as house waists during summer mornings.

About the prettiest of these is made upon the shirt waist pattern. It is, however, seamless, except for a seam at the top of the shoulder and another one at the top of her arm. The front is finished in two long points that are knotted at the waist, making a snug fit at the back line. The back has a basque that extends below the belt line in a sort of ruffle. It is fitted in with a number of little tiny tucks. At the back of the neck there is the same tucked arrangement.

The neck is finished with a sailor collar, around which there is a deep border of white embroidered muslin. The sleeves are shirred in front to imitate butterfly wings, and around the elbow there is another ruffle of white muslin.

As the dressing sacque must be frequently laundered, it is a good plan to purchase a good quality of French chamois that will hold its color and shape until the dressing sacque is worn out.

## Study of Mrs. Spalding.

Mr. Brand, a notable artist of Chicago, has made many beautiful studies of Mrs. Rufus Spalding, a woman of splendid beauty, who is well known in this city, she having spent several winters here.

The best picture, a portrait in oils, representing Mrs. Spalding seated in a handsomely draped chair, dressed in street costume, is to be exhibited at the Paris exposition. Mrs. Spalding has been much admired by the artists of the north and has been asked to pose by the very best in the country. Mrs. Spalding will visit Atlanta this spring.

## Personal Points.

Mr. William Lee Ellis is in the city visiting Mr. Will Burden, on Peachtree street.

Mrs. James L. Jackson and Mrs. Thad-

deus Horton have issued invitations for the Every Saturday Club reception, to be given at Mrs. William Green Raup's residence on the 26th of this month.

The reception is given complimentary to Mrs. Ruth McHenry Stuart.

Mr. William H. Venable has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. J. P. Larrimore, of Cartersville, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Sam Inman is in the city for a few days. Mr. Inman is in North Carolina attending her sister, who is very ill.

The many friends of Mrs. John A. Miller will regret to learn that she is ill at her home, corner of Houston and Jackson streets.

Mr. Audley Morton, from Athens, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Mary Logan, of Knoxville, has returned from a visit to Newman and is with Miss Stacey Earnest.

Mr. Warren Williams, of Waycross, is visiting the family of Mr. William Spear.

Hon. Moses Wright, of Rome, a prominent figure in legal and legislative circles, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. James Dickey, Sr., has returned from a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. J. A. Addy is visiting relatives in Newnan.

Mrs. Gephart's third lecture on English literature will be given tonight.

The first rehearsal of the play to be given after Easter for the benefit of the Girls' Night school, occurs tonight at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. O'Byrne are at the Aragon for a few days. Mr. O'Byrne is a prominent official in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Mrs. John S. Coghlan, of Summerville, accompanied her niece, Miss Anne Dowd, to her home in this city last Saturday.

## Cooking Schools.

The promoters of the cooking school are very much gratified by the interest manifested in their venture. It would be still more gratifying if the pay lectures were as largely attended as are the others, since they have the interests of the kindergarten class in mind.

One young matron expressed herself as being highly delighted with the recipes given by Miss Andrews, all of which she had tried. A young man said that the fare at his boarding house had perceptibly improved since the ladies had been attending cooking school.

It seems of course that the school is a success in this respect. The caterers in a good measure, then, are to be benefited by

the lectures should go to them regularly if they have not been doing so, as the course closes shortly.

## Men at the Club Meeting

Yesterday afternoon State School Commissioner Olcott made an address to the Women's Club on the subject of education. It was followed by Commissioner Quinn, Mr. W. S. Thomson, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Burgess Smith. The women were urged to use their influence for the uplifting of the educational system and assured that they could do noble service along this line. The kindergarten schools in which the women are interested were especially commended for the good they are doing and will do. The occasion was a very interesting one. It is always helpful to men and women to meet and confer upon the subject of any public enterprise in which they are mutually interested.

## Clippings.

Friends of Miss Maud Bechman have received the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Bogg, of Washington, a successful playwright. The marriage will take place on the 11th of May, and the happy couple will go for a two weeks' cruise on Mr. William Crane's yacht.

The Cuban Club of the university has elected the following officers: Mr. T. Norris, president; Mr. Ike Hofmayer, vice president; Mr. Jake Ridley, secretary; Mr. Smith, treasurer; Mr. Ed Pomeroy, lord high admiral, and Mr. Gordon Bower, commissary.—Athens Banner.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, of Atlanta, who is a member of the governor's staff, will be here next Tuesday, Military Day, and will be the guest of Dr. W. L. Davis during his stay in the city.—Albany Penny Press.

## Mrs. Stevens's Lecture.

A very important and interesting event to those who are interested in church work is the lecture next Thursday evening, Mrs. Stevens is the vice president at large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is a broadly educated woman, whose life is given to this noble work of reform. Such a woman cannot fail to have a great deal to say that will be vitally interesting to men and women generally, and she should have a crowded house.

Miss Annie Mattison will open the evening's exercise with an appropriate temperance recitation. She is a bright student in the Girls' High school, and her charming manner of reciting has won praise upon many occasions. Mrs. W. H. Felton will introduce Mrs. Stevens, with whom she was intimately associated during the World's Columbian exposition.

After speaking in Atlanta Mrs. Stevens will attend the Louisiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention and will return to this city on the 26th of March, to be present at the Georgia state convention in April.

Mrs. Stevens's lecture will be given Thursday evening at Trinity church. The public is cordially invited to be present.

## THE LIFE OF LINCOLN.

Brilliant Lecture of Colonel Watter-son at the Grand Last Night, Drew a Large Audience.

Hon. Henry Waterson delivered his brilliant lecture on the life of Lincoln last night at the Grand to a crowded house. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association and was one of the most successful as well as most interesting ever given in the city. The lecture is beautiful in thought, expression and its delivery, and Colonel Waterson was at his best. He gave a graphic sketch of the life of Lincoln, both in the north and south, and his references to the past and the future were well received.

## JUDGMENT AGAINST KING.

Receiver George R. Brown is Given a Judgment in City Court Against His Former Partner.

A judgment of \$1,125.75 was taken yesterday afternoon in the first division of the city court against B. King, formerly of the Brown & King Supply Company. The petition upon which the judgment was secured was filed by George Brown, receiver of the company. The complaint alleged that Mr. King was considerably overdrawn and asked the courts to reimburse the company by giving a judgment against him. The court found in favor of the petition and the judgment was allowed to stand.

## GREEN LEAVES.

What the Medical Profession Knows About Them.

The season of green leaves is at hand. They will soon be here with all their beauty and utility. The scientist not only sees how beautiful they are, but is able also to see how useful they are. The green leaves are oxygen-makers. Oxygen is necessary to animal life. The free oxygen of the atmosphere is derived from the green leaves of plants. The oxygen thus consumed is rendered up again by the green leaves. The green leaves are also the source of all the carbonic acid gas. Were it not for the green leaves our atmosphere would soon be deprived of all its oxygen and all air-breathing animals would die. What we breathe in, leaves breathe out, and vice versa. The green leaves are the source of all the energy that is used in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the food that is eaten in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the life that is in the world.

It is at once a delicious and a beautiful sight to see the green leaves of the spring. The green leaves are the source of all the life that is in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the food that is eaten in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the energy that is used in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the carbonic acid gas. Were it not for the green leaves our atmosphere would soon be deprived of all its oxygen and all air-breathing animals would die. What we breathe in, leaves breathe out, and vice versa. The green leaves are the source of all the energy that is used in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the food that is eaten in the world. The green leaves are the source of all the life that is in the world.

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MILITARY NEWS  
OVER THE STATE

Governor and Staff Are at Albany  
Attending the Chautauqua.

## GUARDS TO GO TO NASHVILLE

Memorial Day Will See the Entire Fifth Regiment in Line of March. American Light Infantry Gives Entertainment—Other News Among the Soldiers.

Today commissions were sent out from the adjutant general's office for the following officers who were recently elected and have stood their examinations:

C. E. Broughton, Lieutenant Third division naval reserves, Savannah; T. A. Lucas, Junior Lieutenant Third division naval reserves, Savannah; J. H. Kline and G. E. Dickerson, ensigns of the same division. James S. Wright, Lieutenant torpedo corps; C. A. Taylor, Junior Lieutenant, and F. McC. Brown and W. B. Cook, ensigns of the same division.

H. F. duBignon, first Lieutenant First division, Brunswick.

## READY FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

The companies in this city are beginning to make arrangements for Memorial Day. The entire regiment will turn out on this occasion and with the governor and staff at the head of the line will make a grand display.

Orders have not been issued yet as to what uniform the companies will wear. On last year the white duck trousers were worn, but a number of the men kicked, as it was inconveniently raining on that day.

## GOVERNOR AT ALBANY.

The most important event of the week in military circles will be the grand meet at Albany. The governor and his staff left here yesterday, and are in Albany today.

The chautauqua is in session and today is known as Governor and Military Day, and will be the most interesting of the entire season.

All of the companies in the southern part of the state will be in line of march. Macon sends two, Columbus sends two, Albany sends two, Brunswick sends two, and the naval reserves; in fact, all of the Second and Fourth regiments will be on hand.

For the entertainment of the boys there will be a prize drill, each company selecting two of their best drilled men and putting them in to compete for the handsome gold medal that has been offered.

The armory of the Albany Guards will be the headquarters for all the companies and they will congregate here and enjoy a banquet.

The governor will review the troops and then make them an address.

## GUARDS WILL GO TO NASHVILLE.

If the Fifth regiment does not go to Nashville during the exposition the Gate City Guards have arranged for a trip.

The members have been discussing this at the last few meetings. An effort will be made to have the entire regiment to go in a body. The Guards will go with the regiment if they decide to make the trip, but if not they will go as an independent company.

The Nashville companies were the guests of the Guards during their last visit to Atlanta, and there is not an army in Nashville that will not be thrown open to entertain them.

## MILITARY NOTES.

A. P. Cohen, of the Albany Guards, is drilling the team that will represent this company in the contest today.

The American Light Infantry, one of the crack companies of the Second regiment, is having some interesting times at present. A few nights ago they were tendered an entertainment by the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Brittain.

The company has formed a minstrel troupe and has engaged the local theater to give it a show. The boys have been at work on their parts and it is said that when the curtain goes up on the black-face artists a great show will be witnessed.

## SOLDIERS FOR CHAUTAUQUA

Columbus Sends Her Quota of Men for the Exercises of Military Day.

Columbus, Ga., March 22. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Columbus' two military companies, the Columbus Guards and the Browne Fencibles, left this morning at an early hour for Albany to take part in the exercises of military day at the chautauqua.

Both companies carried several fairs. The Guards were in command of Captain John D. Little and the Fencibles were under Captain Harrison.

## SAYS SUIT IS RIDICULOUS.

Dr. Joe Jacobs Makes Answer to the Allegations Contained in the Suit Filed by Kerporens.

Dr. Joe Jacobs says the suit filed yesterday by Jonathan Kerporens is ridiculous and he makes the statement that there are no grounds for the action which has been taken in the courts.

Mr. Jonathan Kerporens alleges in his petition that the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company is indebted to him in the sum of \$4,500 for shelving, counters and gas fixtures. Dr. Jacobs denies the allegations in the petition.

## STOCKHOLDERS MEET TODAY

Reorganization of Georgia Security and Banking Company Will Be Discussed This Afternoon.

The stockholders of the Georgia Security and Banking Company will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the office of Mr. A. L. Waldo, when the reorganization plan will be discussed.

Mr. Waldo has been acting temporary treasurer of the company since the defaulting of Otis Smith. The meeting for this afternoon was called by President H. H. Cabanis.

The first step toward rapid recovery should be the purchase of Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Vitamins. It strengthens and builds flesh— invaluable to nursing mothers. To be had at all drug stores.

Why



# To day's Stock and Cotton Reports

## COTTON DEAD DULL TENDENCY A GUESS

Stocks Very Active With Tendency Decidedly Downward. The Feeling in Wheat Is Much Better.

### COTTON.

New Orleans special: The New York Evening Post's cable says the London American stock market is "deadly dull." We think this well describes the cotton market.

Athens, Ga., special: In this section farmers have not yet put any grain on the ground nor have they planted any corn. If it should fair off today land would not be dry enough to plow before April 1st. Indications are that the crop will be the latest on record.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

Port	1896	1897
New Orleans	1,897	1,896
Baltimore	2,312	2,312
Mobile	438	438
Savannah	3,317	3,317
Charleston	317	317
Norfolk	349	349
Boston	44	44
Houston	7,221	7,221
Memphis	21	21

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 3,500 to 4,000 bales, against 5,240 last year and 4,678 in 1896; Houston expects 800 to 850, against 1,674 last year and 1,968 in 1896.

### New York Cotton Quotations.

Month	Yes	Today's 2 p. m.
March	7.02-3/4	7.01
April	7.03-3/4	7.01
May	7.04-3/4	7.01
June	7.05-3/4	7.01
July	7.06-3/4	7.01
August	7.07-3/4	7.01
September	7.08-3/4	7.01
October	7.09-3/4	7.01
November	7.10-3/4	7.01
December	7.11-3/4	7.01

### The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, March 23.—Cotton spot dull; middling uplands 4; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,700; speculation and exports 600; receipts 12,000; American 5,300.

Features: opened quiet with demand poor; uplands low middling clause March delivery 3 60-64; June and July delivery 3 60-64; July and August delivery 3 60-64; August and September delivery 3 60-64; December and January delivery 3 60-64.

Liverpool, March 23, p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, sellers; April and May delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, sellers; June and July delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, sellers; August and September delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, sellers; October and November delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, sellers; December and January delivery 3 60-64; 60-64, buyers; futures closed quiet and steady.

### Paine, Murphy & Co's Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 23.—We have had another dull, featureless day in cotton. Liverpool closed without any change from yesterday's close, except spot sales were only 7,000 bales.

New York opened quiet, May selling at 5.62, but as selling orders were in majority, this market declined, May touching 7.04, but at this figure there was no change for New Orleans account, and the market improved 2 to 3 points. At noon May was 7.02; market steady.

Estimated port receipts today 15,000, against 17,147 last year. Houston expects tomorrow 700 to 800, against 1,674 and 1,968 in 1896. New Orleans, 3,500 to 4,000, against 5,240 and 4,678 in 1896. Semi-weekly, 9,515, against 13,855 last week and 14,100 last year; shipments, 17,585, against 21,458 last week and 21,405 last year.

Fluctuations are few and unimportant; buyers are inclined to hold off owing to dullness and uncertainty of Greek trouble. Shorts are afraid to sell on account of continued bad weather throughout the cotton belt.

Today's map shows that cloudy and unsettled weather covers the entire country from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Heavy rains have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Buffalo, sixteen feet above danger for a cloudburst—4.77 inches of rain in past twenty-four hours. The river at that point this morning was 1.50 feet above danger line. These rains are abnormally great and will cause disastrous rises in the streams below these points.

### FINANCIAL GOSSIP.

The Northwestern's earnings for February showed a total within a hundred thousand dollars of the earnings of the St. Paul for the same period, and the decreases for the month on each differed less than \$9,000. It is understood that Northwestern has found it possible this year to save quite a little money and it is perhaps correct to say that the net earnings in the month of February were not a great deal below those of last year.

New Orleans, March 23.—The weather map shows rain all over the belt again this morning. The river continues to rise nearly everywhere except Memphis. At Cairo the rise is three inches.

Friday, March 26th, will be first notice for April delivery.

Landon discount rate 1 1/2%.

The selling in Jersey Central was quite largely in lots of 30 and 20 shares, which created a belief that some short stock was being sold. Support was not apparent, but when there was an effort to cover, stock was found in small supply. Dealers were strictly non-committal in regard to the dividend.

### Paine, Murphy & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
30 South Pryor Street (Jackson Building).

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margin.

Local securities bought and sold.

Reference: Loring Bank, Capital City Bank at 44 and 46 Peachtree street.

## RAILROAD MEN IN ATLANTA

Continued from First Page.

tion built at Mitchell street. I don't agree with him. Accepting that as the conclusion, however, it makes the immediate question 'will a viaduct be built at Mitchell street?'

"We are prepared to take up the question of a viaduct at Mitchell street without any condition as to an immediate construction of a depot."

Mr. Spencer then produced the profiles showing the location of the new station and explained the advantage which it would be to have it located at that point and the convenience that it would be to the trains of all lines entering the city. The viaduct, he showed, could be so constructed that the city would be able to do no damage whatever, as the property on each side of Mitchell street where it would end belonged to the railroads.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Spencer announcing that he would send his proposition to the committee regarding the viaduct some time during the day.

## SPENCER TO GIVE \$25,000

Some time this afternoon Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, will submit a written proposition to the bridge committee of the council in reference to the Mitchell street viaduct matter.

Van Emburgh & Co. have sold probably 10,000 to 15,000 shares of various stocks this morning.

London, March 23.—All the markets are steady. Bar silver unchanged at 25 15-16. New York, March 23.—It is understood the St. Paul earnings for the third week, which should be given out tonight, will show a material decrease.

People identified with Chicago Gas say there is nothing new in regard to the property except that earnings are increasing and the position of the company is in every way satisfactory. They see nothing in the way of the stock selling at or above par.

The continued irregularity of the market is beginning to confuse the street. The Vanderbilt lead has been so confident and so good as to make bull sentiment, but when other stocks broke away, as Jersey Central did yesterday, the effect is to create doubt. As long as the Vanderbilts strength holds, it affords an excellent rallying point.

### New York Stock Quotations.

Stock	Yes	Today's Close
Am. Sugar Refining	7.01	7.01
Am. Tobacco	7.01	7.01
Am. Cotton	7.01	7.01
Am. Lumber	7.01	7.01
Am. Oil	7.01	7.01
Am. Paper	7.01	7.01
Am. Rubber	7.01	7.01
Am. Steel	7.01	7.01
Am. Textile	7.01	7.01
Am. Wire	7.01	7.01
Am. Zinc	7.01	7.01
Am. Lead	7.01	7.01
Am. Copper	7.01	7.01
Am. Iron	7.01	7.01
Am. Coal	7.01	7.01
Am. Grain	7.01	7.01
Am. Flour	7.01	7.01
Am. Sugar	7.01	7.01
Am. Coffee	7.01	7.01
Am. Tea	7.01	7.01
Am. Spices	7.01	7.01
Am. Fruits	7.01	7.01
Am. Vegetables	7.01	7.01
Am. Livestock	7.01	7.01
Am. Poultry	7.01	7.01
Am. Eggs	7.01	7.01
Am. Butter	7.01	7.01
Am. Cheese	7.01	7.01
Am. Canned Goods	7.01	7.01
Am. Dried Goods	7.01	7.01
Am. Pickles	7.01	7.01
Am. Jams	7.01	7.01
Am. Marmalades	7.01	7.01
Am. Confectionery	7.01	7.01
Am. Candy	7.01	7.01
Am. Chocolate	7.01	7.01
Am. Ice Cream	7.01	7.01
Am. Soda Water	7.01	7.01
Am. Beer	7.01	7.01
Am. Wine	7.01	7.01
Am. Brandy	7.01	7.01
Am. Whisky	7.01	7.01
Am. Rum	7.01	7.01
Am. Gin	7.01	7.01
Am. Cognac	7.01	7.01
Am. Brandy	7.01	7.01
Am. Whisky	7.01	7.01
Am. Rum	7.01	7.01
Am. Gin	7.01	7.01
Am. Cognac	7.01	7.01

### SUSPECTED MURDERER

GEORGE WILSON IS SUPPOSED TO BE AN ESCAPED ASSASSIN.

He is Badly Wanted in Tifton, and the Sheriff of Worth County Says That He is the Right Man.

Savannah, March 23.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

George Wilson, supposed to be an escaped murderer from Tifton, Ga., was arrested here last evening.

Wilson was with Robert Riley, a negro, when Postmaster Maddox was killed at Melrose, two weeks ago.

Maddox attempted to arrest Riley, who was wanted for the murder and robbery of Mr. Persons. The negro resisted and tried to shoot Maddox, when he fired and killed Riley, who was identified by the sheriff of Worth county as the right man.

The sheriff will arrive tonight from Tifton to identify Wilson, who denies having committed the murder.

Wilson, a negro, he robbed the pockets of his dead partner in crime of \$50 and came to Savannah on that money.

### A PARSON'S DOWNFALL.

COLORED PREACHER SENT TO JAIL FOR A SERIOUS OFFENSE.

He is Charged with Wounding a Blind Girl, a Member of His Flock.

Why "Rev." Benjamin Summerson is in Prison.

Yesterday afternoon a negro preacher was sent to the county jail under circumstances peculiarly out of keeping with the cloth he wore.

Benjamin Summerson, who has been parading a "Rev." before his name and exhorting to colored congregations, was arrested Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

On bad crop reports, particularly from Indiana, wheat has recovered its opening decline and is now steady.

Northwestern receipts 410 cars, against 296 last week and 296 last year.

Board's opening Liverpool cable: Spot wheat quiet; futures old and 1 1/4 lower; Corn spot quiet and 1/4 lower; futures quiet and 1/4 lower.

London cables: English country markets quiet but steady. French quiet. Carcass—200 last week and 200 last year.

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GOVERNOR W. IAM O. BRADLEY,  
The Kentucky Executive Who Will Probably Succeed Joe Blackburn in the United States Senate.

## NO ELECTION IN KENTUCKY RAILROADS HIT HARD

Six Gold Republicans Take Oath Not To Vote for Hunter for United States Senator.

### FIRST BALLOT TAKEN TODAY

It Resulted in Nothing Except the Renewed Assurance of Bradley's Ultimate Triumph.

HIS RESIGNATION IS NOW CERTAIN

Whether or Not He is Chosen Senator To Succeed Joe Blackburn Bradley Will Give Up the Governorship at the Close of the Extra Session of the Legislature Which He Brought Together.

Frankfort, Ky., March 23.—The senate and house balloted separately for United States senator today. The first joint ballot was taken at noon.

The first ballot resulted in no choice. When the first separate ballot was taken at noon today Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter did not receive the votes of six republicans, Senators Clark, Linney and Rumans, and Representatives Nance, Baldwin and Napier. Five of these took oath yesterday not to vote for Hunter for senator. Eight gold democrats voted for George M. Davis for senator. The majority is expected to vote for Governor Bradley at the joint session on Wednesday.

The silver democrats held a caucus last night and placed themselves in the hands of a steering committee. The leaders say they will decide to throw their strength to Governor Bradley.

Sixteen gold democrats were represented at the caucus held last night. They could not agree on the advisability of nominating a candidate and each man was left free to vote as he pleased.

Governor Bradley has for the past two days been on the point of announcing himself as a candidate for senator, but has refrained from doing so for party reasons. The silver democrats will hold another caucus tonight.

### MILTON SMITH HERE.

PRESIDENT OF THE L. AND N. WITH SAMUEL SPENCER.

The Big Game of the Railroads Are Centering About the New Union Depot Problem Today—What They Have To Say.

Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, are in conference in Atlanta this afternoon.

The meeting of Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer just at this time is of great significance and is in connection with the new union depot project.

Mr. Smith reached Atlanta this morning. He came in response to a request from Mr. Spencer to meet him here, and the two are in consultation regarding the new union station which is proposed for Atlanta.

On yesterday Mr. Spencer had Mr. H. M. Comer, president of the Central railroad, here to confer with him, and today it is understood that Mr. Smith will also be here.

The object to be gained by these conferences is the solution of the much perplexed depot problem.

Mr. Smith, as president of the Louisville and Nashville railway, is interested in the Western and Atlantic railway, which is leased by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, one of Mr. Smith's controlled lines, and also in the Georgia railroad in which the Louisville and Nashville has a half interest and is fighting for a full interest to the two roads.

While Mr. Smith reached Atlanta at an early hour this morning it was nearly noon before Mr. Spencer was able to meet him. They remained in conference at the Aragon hotel for a few minutes and then came down town to make a personal visit to the site of the proposed Mitchell street station and to discuss other matters which are of mutual interest to the two roads.

This meeting of two of the greatest railroad men in the south brings the union depot problem nearer a solution, it is believed, and it may be that some definite announcement can be made within a few days as to what the railroad people will do in the matter.

Mr. Smith, it is understood, will remain in town for a few days.